

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Two great men who have filled important places in this city's history died last week.

Measured by the standard which holds achievements by which public interests are helped and men are made better as the proper test of greatness, both of these men were great.

One of them, the first to fall, was full of enterprise, patriotism and the love of development. His active mind was ever evolving some plan by which the possibilities of this section might be made realities. No thought of personal reward ever entered his brain. The most powerful commentary upon his devotion to high, patriotic purposes is found in the fact that he died poor. He died poor, although he did more than any man living or dead to add to this city's material wealth. All around us are the evidences of his genius and enterprise, physical results of his mighty and indomitable will. In the center of the city towers the Kimball, a few blocks away the black smoke of the cotton factory, which he conceived and built, curts up to the sky, the union depot embodies the result of months of his devoted labor; the system of tracks by which Atlanta's wholesale center is supplied is the product of his mind and work, and a hundred other industries that thrive and prosper and give employment to hundreds of people are the outgrowth of the progress which he did so much to stimulate. And yet he died poor after creating so much wealth.

And the other fallen giant. The legacy which he leaves to Atlanta and the world is less rich in material gifts, but no less valuable in its results to humankind. He led a high and upright life so full of beauty, truth, loyalty, beneficence and love as to challenge the admiration of all and to inspire countless thousands to nobler ends. His life teaches the world that a man's days may be crowded full of important duties and yet give him time to make home happy; that a man may lead a public life and yet retain the admiration of every one; that a man may attain a vast fortune by honest means; that a rich man may be as full of simplicity, charity and tenderness as the humblest man who walks the streets; that temperance, right habits and proper living are rewarded with long life; that the best philosophy is that which brings the highest of the man and greatest happiness to those with whom he comes in touch; that force of will and immovable purpose can achieve anything within the limits of the possible; that the qualities notwithstanding that the man who lives rightly, does his duty to his home to his country and his fellow man will always be honored with great respect and great love.

It will be a long time before Atlanta has another H. Kimball and another Campbell Wallace.

Miss M. E. Bradton, after having wrought with the muscles of her good right hand fifty-three novels of 50,000 words each, modestly announces that she has retired from the field. She is going to give up the habit of writing, but has retained a much stronger hold upon her mind than upon the pen.

Since childhood most of us have been accustomed to four novels from Miss Bradton annually, and to think that the goodly year of 1885 and all the coming years are to pass without her is a little like to think that the sun will not rise. The public will agree that more enterprise is displayed in the making of newspapers than in the conduct of any other human institution and the newspapers being the heralds and pioneers of progress, their publications cannot be judged until they have been tried. The public, however, seems to be prevalent an idea that the newspapers have exceeded the proper bounds in the sanctity of the home and hold the character of individuals in too light regard. The new and sprightly journalism of the Bradton era, the brightly illustrated paper with its gay and attractive work which has met with emphatic commendation from conservative sources. The fact remains, however, that newspapers are more generally read than ever before and that the influence of journalism is more powerful than it has ever been.

A comprehensive definition of the news paper is given by a lawyer in a newspaper case in New York several months ago and is the best I have ever seen. The attorney defined the newspaper as follows:

"1. That it shall be published in the language which is used and understood by the general public.

"2. That it shall contain a summary of current events and not mere facts of business.

"3. That it shall be published at a small price and at short and regular intervals.

"4. That it shall contain matter interesting to and intended for the general public and not for any specific class or profession.

Under the last head our latter day journalism is amply justified. It reflects the public what it wants, reflects what is in the public mind, directs the public mind to what is interesting and instructive and is, therefore, filling the sphere for which it was created.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME.

A Pathetic Report of the Decay Into Which It Is Falling.

Editor Constitution—While enjoying the pleasure of an invitation to a picnic given by a band of pure Christian people in the grotto of the soldiers' home on the 1st of May, we were granted a permit to look through the grand building of the Confederate home.

How like a mockery the name sounds whilst one is traversing the large halls and passing from room to room of this magnificent building, conceived by a brain quite as massive—that of the late Henry W. Grady.

And, oh, how the tears well up in the heart when the thought, How different from what the founder anticipated! How lone and desolate! Upon entering the grand reception room, with its huge colonnade, in imagination the dear old confederate soldiers some with one arm, others lame, were seen sitting for the bright, blazing fire when the chilling winds of winter were meandering through the pines and other stately trees surrounding the home, or sitting in groups around the hearth, with eager delight the commonest forms of art.

A great deal of care is still being done about Trilly. All sorts of Trillys are bidding for popular favor—stage Trillys, painted Trillys, sculptured Trillys, bronzed Trillys and miniature Trillys. Have you observed the source of all this fuss? It is not in that element which represents the culture and good taste in the country. The few who have tried to paint the quality of opera which is offered to the public will indicate conclusively what we may expect. It may as well be understood at the outset that the public will not support poor opera. We have had enough of that kind and the public demands a class of entertainment in keeping with the theater. Mr. Mathews, the modest and enterprising manager, is here to stay, and I am sure that he will give Atlanta just what it wants. And Atlanta doesn't want worthless opera.

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CHURCHES AND CHURCH NEWS.

Doings of the Religious World Here and Elsewhere--In Atlanta Pulpits Today.

One of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the United States is the First Presbyterian church of Goshen, N. Y.

As an organization this church is fifty-six years older than the declaration of independence. It was organized in 1739, thirteen years before the landing of General Oglethorpe at Savannah. A few weeks ago, under the pastorate of Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, the membership of the church commenced the celebration of its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary.

Though simply a country church, it occupies one of the finest stone buildings in the state of New York, the tall spire, as well as the massive body of the church, being a notable architectural gem. Since the beginning of its history, in 1739, until the present, the church has been served by an able and gifted line of pastors.

Among these may be named the following: John Bradner, 1731-1732; Silas Leonard, 1734-1738; Abner Brush, 1758-1766; Nathan Kier, 1766-1801; Isaac Lewis, 1805-1812; Ezra Rock, 1812-1833; James R. Johnson, 1835-1852; Robert McCarthey, 1840-1848; William D. Snodgrass, D. D., 1849-1855; Robert Bruce Clark, 1855.

To some of these early pastors and their people the dangers of the frontier--only four miles away--were ever present. Two block houses, one at Dolsontown and one at Scotttown, were places of refuge and rest during Indian and Indian incursions. Many who did valiant service in the early colonial days, and later, in the war of the revolution, are buried about this church. A memorial shaft to the Goshen regiment which participated in the battles of Long Island and the Plains of Abraham, in the highlands, at the disastrous capture of Fort Montgomery, and in the slaughter of Minisink, has been erected near the church.

The traditions of the early pastors of the church are rather meager. Nothing is known of the second and third pastors at all. All that is known of the first pastor is that he was educated at the University of Edinburgh and married the president's daughter without his consent.

Rev. Nathan Kier was the pastor of the church during the American revolution. He served the church for ten years before Washington became the commander-in-chief of the American forces, and was still preaching to his flock after Washington's retirement from the office of president of the United States. He served the congregation for nearly forty years.

A new church building was dedicated during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, D. D. Recently his son, in order to keep a professorship in a Philadelphia seminary, the pastor was suddenly taken ill and died while on his way to Philadelphia. The present church edifice was erected during the pastorate of Dr. William D. Snodgrass, who served the congregation for thirty-six years. He died in the service of his church in his fifty-fourth year, and remained in the pulpit actively until ninety winters had crowned the brow of the "old man eloquent." He died on the 25th of May, 1886.

In the aggregate the church, since the time of its organization, has been served by ten different pastings, and averages one and six months each. The present pastor, who is the tenth in the order of succession, has served the church for ten years. In closing his review of the church the other day, Dr. Clark said:

"This church has kept with its environment, and has lost its commanding position. The immutable character of its Head has been transmuted to this body. The name of this church has given strength and help to many generations. This entire section has been illuminated by its reflected light. Noble and heroic men have labored in its cause, and their descendants now preserve the fidelity of the saints in the quickened activities and enlarged opportunities of this closing century. The gratitude and praise of a vast company are uplifted to the Lord, and the people rejoice that the lines have fallen to them in such pleasant places. May peace be within the walls, O Goshen, and prosperity within the palaces forever!"

ON THE HILLS OF GALILEE.

A Trip to the Holy Land Headed by Two Baptist Clergymen.

A trip to the holy land is no longer a visionary notion.

The devoted believer in the word of God can now travel the Jericho road and mingle among the scenes and sacred places of the Bible without the least personal violence, and at the cost of only a trifling sum of money. The cedar of Lebanon and the far-off browns of Mount Hermon, the golden vine of Mount Tabor, the sun saluted thousands of European travelers, and nearly as many American tourists, since the parts of the holy land were thrown open to the outside world.

A party of tourists will sail from New York harbor next August, under the guidance of two distinguished members of the Board of Missions. The objective point of the trip will be the holy land and several weeks will be spent among the scenes of the Bible as they unfold their sacred associations beneath the beautiful October sky. Incidentally, however, the party will visit all points of interest along the way, including the capitals of Europe, and the great art, literature and science, and see the historic battlefields of the Rhine and the Danube. After leaving the holy land, the tourists will pass over the Isthmus of Suez into Egypt, catching a glimpse of the pyramids and the land of the Pharaohs. The trip will be a grand one, and the cost will be \$10,739, an advance on that of the previous year of \$7,333. The debt of last year will be paid off by the time of the trip.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society closed the financial year with a debt of \$10,739, an advance on that of the previous year of \$7,333. The debt of last year will be paid off by the time of the trip.

Father Ivan, the Russian priest, credited with miracle-working powers, claims to have dreamt he is to be the coming leader of the masses of Germany. His utterances have attracted the attention of the rest of the world.

Richmond Herald advocates the holding of an early day Anti-Baptist council, a representative gathering of Baptists from all parts of the globe.

Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the English writer of religious novels, is wanted.

Miss Helen M. Gould will present to the Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Boston in July, 50,000 copies of a beautifully illustrated card containing the hymn "America."

The annual collection for foreign missions of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York city this year amounted to \$10,000, and the amount for 1894 will be \$10,000.

Rev. Henry Blodget, recently returned from Peking, says of Li Hung Chang: "He believes in the western world civilization without the Christian religion, and had he not his way, the Chinese would have been educated in the arts of modern warfare."

Bishop Hurst has a letter written by his predecessor, Rev. J. D. Rockefeller, and six months each. The present pastor, who is the tenth in the order of succession, has served the church for ten years. In closing his review of the church the other day, Dr. Clark said:

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General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who recently made a tour of this country, addressed the American people as follows: "There is not the same vulgarity here one finds in Europe. The people here educated are a nation of professors of religion, and are members of churches. There is an astonishing number of people who publicly proclaim their religion. In this there is more religion than in Europe. I have much question. I do not think America is quite as godless as the old world is."

Father Ignatius, who visited this country a year or two ago, has a mortal hatred of Americanism. Farrar, in a recent address, he reviewed Dr. Ignatius' book "Daniel" and referred to him repeatedly as "that awful man" and spoke of "blasphemous and impudent" language used by the church, not leaving much room for doubt as to whom he would class in the list of those "in the church."

Philadelphia's religious paper offers to send a premium containing 200 pieces of music, 400 vocal and 350 instrumental, for only one new subscriber. Among the gems offered are "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Mediterranean," "The Danube," "The South," "Tattoo," "Rock of Ages," "Oh, What a Difference in the Morning," "Our Baby," "Elijah," "The Cork Leg," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "I'm a Hustler Just the Same," etc.

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Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, has an assistant minister, and employs eleven other regular workers.

Richmond Herald advocates the holding of an early day Anti-Baptist council, a representative gathering of Baptists from all parts of the globe.

Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the English writer of religious novels, is wanted.

Miss Helen M. Gould will present to the Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Boston in July, 50,000 copies of a beautifully illustrated card containing the hymn "America."

The annual collection for foreign missions of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York city this year amounted to \$10,000, and the amount for 1894 will be \$10,000.

Rev. Henry Blodget, recently returned from Peking, says of Li Hung Chang: "He believes in the western world civilization without the Christian religion, and had he not his way, the Chinese would have been educated in the arts of modern warfare."

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MORE ROOM IS NEEDED.

The Phenomenal Growth of the Bowdoin Methodist Church.

A remarkable illustration of religious growth furnished by the demand of the Boulevard Methodist church for increased accommodations.

Dr. T. R. Kendall is the pastor of the church, Dr. Kendall is not only a consecrated man of blameless zeal and earnestness, but a man of tireless zeal and earnestness. From the day he entered upon

the parties in open court, to the evident astonishment of the judge and the delight of the jury.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn has returned to the country to raise \$30,000 for his mission work.

In 1832 the number of communicants in the Episcopal church in the United States numbered 30,000; in 1853, 500,000.

The national convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America was held in Springfield, Mass., May 8th to May 12th.

William Skinner, the wealthy manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., is soon to erect a \$60,000 residence for Mr. and Mrs. Moody's school for boys at Mount Hermon.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter was fined for permitting a dog to be at large without a muzzle. The dog was accompanying a young lady in the street of Ripon, England.

The bishop of Cork (Dr. Meade) has been treated at the Pasteur institute, Paris. He was but ill for a brief time, but suffered from a paralytic attack.

Rev. M. B. Williams, the evangelist, well known in Atlanta, who is home for a brief rest, will preach for the Rev. R. V. Atkinson, of the Central Congregational church this morning.

Among the distinguished English ministers who are to be in this country during the coming summer are: Principal Paley, of Cambridge; Dr. H. H. Steel, and his brother, Rev. H. Steel.

The Oxford, England, nonconformist council has vehemently protested against the clerical actions of the city council, which proposed to close the public houses on the Sabbath for the maintenance of a sectarian day school.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Ireland has recommended a scheme of church fire insurance. An investigation showed that during five years they paid \$4,000 in premiums, and the total loss by fire was only \$4,000.

The minister of the church meets Monday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the Trinity Methodist church. An interesting meeting is expected. Rev. Mr. Bigham will present.

Rev. T. J. Christian; Rev. F. E. Eakes; Rev. B. B. Sennett; 1881-2, Rev. J. R. McCleary; 1883-5, Rev. T. R. Kendall.

The regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association will be held at Trinity Methodist church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. An interesting discussion will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Bigham, Rev. R. V. Atkinson will preside.

The meeting will be one of unusual interest and all the pastors are expected to attend.

the discharge of his pastoral duties he commenced to give to the world before his undoubted thoughts. His social nature interested him greatly.

He carried out his plans successfully, the membership of the church has not only doubled under his pupil ministrations, but the necessity for increased accommodations has become so urgent as to call for plans remodeling the present church edifice and making it more commodious in its present location. It is not unusual to find a church in Atlanta to have more than one hundred members.

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The

HEADS OF ONE STATE

Alabama Has Had Twenty-Nine Governors in Her History.

TEN OF THEM FROM FOUR COUNTIES

South Alabama Has Had Only One, the Present Incumbent—One Whig and Three Republicans.

Montgomery, Ala., May 4.—(Special)—Almost any schoolboy in Alabama can name the presidents of the United States in the order in which they have served, and can tell all about them, but it is probable that no man in the state, except perhaps a historian or two, can name the governors of Alabama consecutively nor relate much about them. This is due, in the first place, to the fact that state history is almost ignored in the schools of Alabama, and to the further fact that after a man leaves school he bothers himself more about who is going to be governor than who has been governor.

In the absence thereof of so little information on this subject, a column of history, even though dished up carelessly, may be of interest to The Constitution's readers.

Since the admission of Alabama into the Union in 1819 twenty-nine men have filled the office of governor, all but one from the northern counties. Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison and Jackson, have furnished ten of the governors, more than one-third of the total number. It is only fair, however, to state that of the ten, three succeeded to fill vacancies and two of the vacancies thus filled were occasioned by the deaths of citizens of the four counties named.

Madison county leads in the number of governors, four of the residents of that aristocratic old county having presided over the destinies of Alabama. Lauderdale follows Madison, having furnished three governors. Autauga, Greene, Limestone, Mon-

governors in the order of their succession, the years during which they served, their politics, the counties of their residence, and the years in which such as are deceased before the expiration of their terms.

NAME AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	INAUGURATED	POLITICS	DIED
William H. Bibb, Autauga.	1819	Democrat	1820
Thomas Bibb, Autauga.	1821	Democrat	1838
Israel Pickens, Greene.	1823	Democrat	1827
John Murphy, Clarke.	1823	Democrat	1841
Gabriel Moore, Madison.	1829	Democrat	1844
Samuel Moore, Madison.	1830	Democrat	1846
John Gove, Greene.	1831	Whig	1859
Clement Comer, Clay, Madison.	1835	Democrat	1856
Hugh McVay, Lauderdale.	1837	Democrat	1861
Arthur P. Bagby, Monroe.	1838	Democrat	1858
Bonham Pittman, Autauga.	1841	Democrat	1858
Joshua L. Martin, Tuscaloosa.	1845	Democrat	1858
Ruber Chapman, Madison.	1847	Democrat	1852
Henry W. Jackson, Tuscaloosa.	1848	Democrat	1855
John Anthony Winston, Sumpter.	1850	Democrat	1871
Andrew B. Moore, Perry.	1857	Democrat	1873
John Gill Shorter, Barbour.	1858	Democrat	1872
Thomas G. Jones, Autauga.	1860	Democrat	1882
Louis E. Parsons, Talladega.	1865	Republican	1885
Robert Miller Patton, Lauderdale.	1865	Democrat	1885
William Smith, Randolph.	1868	Republican	Living
Robert Burns, Clay.	1870	Democrat	1885
David P. Lewis, Madison.	1872	Republican	1884
George S. Houston, Limestone.	1874	Democrat	1879
Roger C. Cobb, Shelby.	1875	Democrat	1890
Edward A. O'Neal, Lauderdale.	1876	Democrat	1890
Thomas Seay, Hale.	1886	Democrat	Living
Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery.	1890	Democrat	Living
William C. Cates, Henry.	1894	Democrat	Living

each to take the seat to which he had been elected, in the senate of the United States.

Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale, served the longest single term, having been governor from December, 1865, to July, 1868, two years and seven months. Thomas Bibb, of Autauga, and Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale, who succeeded Clement C. Clay, of Madison, each filled the position only from July to the November next succeeding.

Lewis E. Parsons, of Talladega, was appointed provisional governor by President Johnson, in June, 1865, and served until December of the same year, when he was succeeded by Arthur P. Bagby, who succeeded Governor Patton to succeed him.

Governor William H. Smith, then of Randolph, now of Birmingham, was the only other governor ever appointed. By an act of congress he was appointed to succeed Governor Patton, and served from July, 1868, to November, 1869.

There has been considerable speculation

recently as to whether the governorship is a safe stepping stone to the United States senate. The experience of the past shows that seven ex-governors, or about one-fourth of the total number, have been elevated to the higher body of the federal congress. As far as the records of Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Madison, and Gabriel Moore, both of Madison, were elected to the senate while occupying the office of governor, and resigned to accept the promotion. Ex-Governor Israel Pickens, of Greene, was appointed to the senate by Governor Murphy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Henry Clay, of Missouri.

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It is a rather remarkable fact that no governor who succeeded to fill a vacancy was ever elected to the position.

The following were ex-officio governors by virtue of being presidents of the senate at the time of the death or resignation of their predecessors: Thomas Bibb, Samuel B. Moore and Hugh McVay.

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populist party has drawn more heavily on the ranks of the democrats in the northern counties and, with the new condition, it may be possible that the south Alabama counties will have the upper hand for a while. It is likely to remain in the editor.

Governor Gates or Congressman Dick Clark will be in the race the nomination next time, and they will in two of the extreme southern counties of the state.

The Birmingham district has received less at the hands of the state politicians than any other important section of the state, however, and it is probable that the next governor of Alabama will come from the north.

ROBERT P. McDAVID.

The table below gives the names of the

governors in the order of their succession, the years during which they served, their politics, the counties of their residence, and the years in which such as are deceased before the expiration of their terms.

It is a remarkable fact that this table

shows that the first three governors of the state were all from the same county.

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WHEN CARNIVAL REIGNS OUT ON THE SLOPE

LA FIESTA AS SEEN
BY ATLANTA EYES

The conventional jubilee, with its floats, its red lights, its maskers, its general air of gayety and its underlying tone of weariness and boredom is an oft-told tale to the every-day mundane. For years—for thirty and more, I believe—the New Orleans carnival has brought a host of people to that city to witness its splendor and to join in its revels. Therefore, to go over the same ground in a description of *La Fiesta de Los Angeles* would result in a weariness of spirit to the cosmopolitan reader, but there were interpolated in this bright carnival certain salient and interesting features that are well worth more than casual mention—features, indeed, that as *La Fiesta* advances in years and ripens in experience, are sure to make it even a more unique and brilliant occasion than the carnival of New Orleans.

These features can be summed up as Mexicans, Indians, Chinese and flowers.

Of course there are flowers in New Orleans—quantities of them—but here there are flowers that can be compared to those of no other country on this round globe: fields of calla lilies and acres of roses, lawns of carnations and blues and violets, and

rider wore a white flannel suit and a white coat wreathed about with marching men.

The little folks delighted in the part of the procession given over to children. There was the Boy's Riding Club represented by small gayly dressed riders, whose ponies were covered with flowers; and as for vehicles, there were veritable fairy chariots, tiny Titania-like inmates. The cutest of these was a chariot of such a fair, covered with white flowers and having a canopy of green vines and white sweet pea blossoms. A little bit of a girl with a crown of sweet peas occupied this equage, which was drawn not by a horse at all, but by her own mother, who rode a bicycle, and had the shafts of the cart tied about her. The chariot was drawn by a suit with full knee breeches, and tennis shoes. Her bicycle was covered with white flowers, the wheel being one great circle of blossoms. Just how the woman managed to navigate with that vehicle is difficult to understand, but it proves, I suppose, that the advanced woman in divided skirts can manage anything.

A tiny boy occupied a little covered cart decked with red roses and drawn by a great big, gentle dog garlanded with flowers. The bicycles were all brilliant studies in color and decoration, and the most artistic one among them was ridden by a pretty young girl in a frock and turban of buttercup yellow silk. Her wheel was one smooth surface of glistening yellow poppies, and the canopy, which was fastened at the back of the bicycle, was made of the same flowers. Each wheel had a canopy or sunshade attached to it, and from these canopies were decorated in the *fiesta* colors—red, green and yellow—which were carried out by red carnations, yellow daisies and green leaves.

A beautiful trap was decorated entirely in daisies, and such daisies as grow wild out here are not to be imagined—pale yellow daisies, with hearts of rich red gold; yellow daisies, with black eyes; and white ones, with pink blossoms from brightest rose to palest flesh tint. There were carts of royal purple and yellow, the colors being formed of pansies and green peacock blossoms.

But it is easier to describe the beauty of than of nature. I could tell you of glittering gold and silver ornaments, of embroideries wrought by human hands, easier than I could put before the mind this wealth of beauty and fragrance, this splendor that had its birth and death in one little day.

One can at least put the idea of refined goings-on the eyes easier than he can paint the sky. The trap with the blue ribbon to your dear eyes down there, the bushes in my memory, the diaphanous vapors of color, the opaque hues of redolent yellow roses with golden hearts, the coquettish witchery of a revelry of sweet pea blossoms, the passionate love prayer arising from royal robes of carnations.

There is much that I cannot say; but I can tell you definitely of a most tantalizing splendor, to the eyes easier than he can paint the sky. The trap with the blue ribbon to your dear eyes down there, the bushes in my memory, the diaphanous vapors of color, the opaque hues of redolent yellow roses with golden hearts, the coquettish witchery of a revelry of sweet pea blossoms, the passionate love prayer arising from royal robes of carnations.

It is wonderful—wonderful beyond all power of painting. And then when one sees rare and expensive flowers used with the lavishness that I saw them at the flower parade yesterday, why the sense of splendor and luxury becomes as complete as though one were a guest in the court of Solomon himself.

There was, for instance, a landaau drawn by two gray horses and covered completely with pale pink diaphanous sweet peas. The decoration could not have cost less than \$200 in Atlanta, and I suppose the seeds that bore these were dropped carelessly in the garden of the lady who used them, and left to come up when and how they chose. The harness was covered with pink ribbon and the blankets on the horses were formed of tennies netting thickly woven with the flowers. The high collars formed a horse shoe of sweet peas above their heads, and the garments, hats and parasols of the two ladies in the trap were covered with them; their lap robe was of the flowers and the spokes of the wheels were concealed by garlands of the same blossoms.

The most artistic and beautiful one of the tally-ho coaches was owned and driven by a young multi-millionaire. The coach was covered completely with pale pink ribbon and carnations. The parasols of the women were of white chiffon with a fringe of carnations, and their big hats of white lace chiffon were trimmed in the same fashion, while their gowns were all of white lawn or muslin. The men wore Louis Quinze costumes with white shirt fronts frilled with carnations, with white lace cuffs, while their white wigs and cocked hats completed the costumes that went to the making of a most exquisite idea. The trap resembled a beautiful group of Dresden china figures. The horses were almost covered with flowers and their blankets were of bride roses fringed with white carnations, and a most delicate Attarish girl, smilingly favored in owning a bouquet twice as big as your pretty head. Well, any way, I haven't seen any head prettier than yours out here, and I haven't heard any voices half as sweet.

One Victoria was covered entirely with pink and white carnations, and there was a tall, ladden with pink bridesmaid roses. The girls all wore white muslin gowns, big white hats trimmed with pink roses and carried parasols covered with the same blossoms.

The Mount Lowe coach—Mount Lowe is a famous resort about here—was a beauty decked in pink roses and carnations.

A tall carriage, the chariot of a pair of prancing crested horses was adorned, or covered at least, with great plumes of pampas grass—the wheels, the entire vehicle being hidden by this soft and lovely decoration, while the horses sported plumes of the same upon their haughty heads. The women in this were dressed in soft muslin silk with big hats trimmed with pampas plumes.

An English cart was prettily covered with wild mustard, and the women in their white frocks looked likeheaves of snow dropped into the golden lap of summer.

I can't begin to describe all of the lovely vehicles nor the people who rode therein. Each one was a study in itself, and as they passed my eyes were almost blinded by their sumptuous beauty. Before the procession entered the gates of the park the *Yuma Indians* were on the scene, the crowd of spectators an airy wattle of fragrance. The horsemen came first, each beautiful animal garlanded with flowers. Fancy, will you, great collars, of violet and carnations, blankets and bridles of roses and delicate sweet peas. The prettiness of all the riders' rigs was one decorated with marching men, romanes, blankets and which completely covered the horse. The

was gayly bedecked in some diaphanous stuff, over which birds and butterflies sported at random. And still another was in the foreground, whose design showed great clusters of the sacred blossom embroidered in Impressionist style.

The chariots were so rich, so dazzling that I can scarcely get the memory of them all clearly out of my head on paper. One chariot represented the costumes worn 850 years before Christ. There were a dozen or so Chinamen in robes literally formed of peacock feathers and gold. A great sea lion, green and gold, ported itself over the back of a baby celestial and a slim young fellow wore a white satin robe covered with red roses, birds and green leaves. The structure itself was splendid in embroideries. The Chinamen sat in chairs of carved ebony, ivory and sandal wood, upholstered in embroidery, gold and silver and covered with pearl.

The scene opens with the four brothers and their father and mother seated in state. The great lady is superbly beaded and gold and the old gentleman sits on either side of her. The whiskers down to his knees, a gorgous golden crown and a robe embroidered in golden and green monstrosities with tails tangling in flowers. The three elder sons have gold-embroidered robes, long black beards and head robes forme of multicolored peacock feathers. A hapless young son wears a garment embroidered in canine-colored roses and peacock feathers. The back of his neck are two flaring fans of indescent tissue like dragon fly wings and his head dress is smaller and less imposing.

The wives enter on funny little insecure feet, and make their salaams and obeisance that isn't the least exaggerated in any of the Chinese Japanese operas. The feast is enjoyed from gorgeous vessels, cups of priceless porcelain, saucers of kanga and satsuma. The guests are high officers, splendid creatures whose garments are slit on each side and end at the feet in dazzling butterflies.

Miss Usner played the part of the widow

have understood the story without having heard it, for the pantomime itself was sufficient.

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The dramatic part of it, as I said, is excellent. The brothers begin asking about the missing wife, the younger fellow has off in a fury of mortification, then the company depart and in a moment, without and ringing down of the curtain, and with the same porcelain-clad attendant that has remained behind the chair of state through it everything, the rebellious wife comes in and sits on either side by a man and maid servant. You know there are no women on the stage of a Chinese theater, but it is difficult to realize this, because of the perfect way in which men fill women's parts.

The rebellious wife is a darling little creature, and the cleverest of all the mummery. She is slender, dainty and graceful as one of those minute figures in a bit of satsuma. Her garments are royal indeed, a mass of fine gauzes and flowers and silk.

Her head dress is resplendent. No bird of paradise ever sported such plumage.

And then her hands, such wonderfully dainty little bits of yellow ivory, thin in the palms with tiny tapering fingers cov-
ered with rings. Her maid wore a satin garment, in which was a hyacinth and the man wore a sack of blue with scarlet trousers. The little wife was pouting and gesticulating wildly, and when the young husband came in a quarrel ensued that needed no words for interpretation.

The scene ends with the wife complaining to her parents of a friend. She gets in her mother's lap and weeps as is the wont of rebellious wives. She falls on the floor in a fit before her father and cries sure enough tears. It is all delightfully comical—a little long, for the Chinese are realistic in their plays and therefore it was nothing to use a mass of magnificent nonsense, wherein superbly-attired figures came and went like to many trained cockatoos. The stage itself was dazzling to behold. For a background there was suspended straight across the stage an embroidery in gold and glittering stuffs, with satin and organza and two long curtains that were on dazzling mass of gold, the designs being a grotesque revel of peacocks, sun serpents and audacious scarlet flowers. These draperies sent out glittering shafts of light as of a scarlet and gold sea beneath a midday sun. 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April 30th, 1895.

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Months ago when France was shivering with a blighting frost and Switzerland was in the icy clutch of a rigorous Winter, E. S. Jaffray & Co. gave great import orders to the famous foreign makers of White Goods. They were booked for Spring delivery, but when the sunshine season dawned the purchaser's colossal Broadway store was in the throes of an exciting Liquidation Sale directed by court-appointed Receivers. Cancellations could not be effected, and as a consequence the trans-Atlantic steamers La Chambagne, Asyrian, La Bourgogne and Ems, which have recently arrived, brought hundreds of cases of choicest products to E. S. Jaffray & Co., who promptly consigned them to the block at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell. Our resident New York representative with his usual quickness and industry secured many rich trophies and hurried them here by express. The following are now ready: others will follow in time to attract early-day buyers. For actual cheapness these items will probably never again be repeated.

Lot 1.

Three cases Checked Nainsook are involved in this phenomenal offering. It's a gala event for women who want dependable fabrics for many uses at about half—5c, 7½c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Lot 2.

Forty pieces Plain Nainsook, strong and beautifully finished, 36 in. wide, regular 25c quality; our price only 15c. A peep at or a feel of it will convince you of the genuineness of this bargain.

Lot 3.

One case Plain English Nainsook, very sheer and fine, full 36 in. wide—20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c. The foregoing prices now command the identical grades that you have been paying a third more for.

Lot 4.

Thirty pieces lovely French Nainsook, smooth, soft and sheer, 48 in. wide—25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c. On every dollar you invest in these you save from thirty-five to fifty cents.

Lot 5.

One case English Long Cloth, 36 in. wide. The make that usually costs you 20c we will sell this week at 12½c. It will vanish at a rapid rate—you'd better come for your share early.

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Three cases sheer India Limon, 32 to 40 in. wide—9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30 and 35c. A popular warm-weather stuff, and the standard prices run thirty per cent higher than we now ask.

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Two cases Batiste Claire. A poetic name for a pretty material. Charming sorts at prices that will make scissors flash through their folds without rest—20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

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These statements must not be confused with the ever-recurring paroxysms of wearisome advertising. We have no rubbish to be rid of. The spick-and-span Embroideries secured from the Jaffray auction are here; they came out of the boxes yesterday, lovelier, daintier, sweeter than ever, if possible—and prices exceedingly, pronouncedly lower. Nothing

Lot 1.

Three hundred pieces white and colored Hamburg Edges. Neat and serviceable designs on good, strong material, margins not skimped, worth up to 10c the yard, our price 1c as long as they last.

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One hundred and fifty pieces fine Swiss Edges, sheer and pretty, worth up to 30c the yard. We've divided them into three separate heaps and marked them 5c, 7½c and 10c. Seeing means buying.

Very Special. 500 Fine Swiss Matched Sets. White and Colored.

These beautiful Sets include three widths of Edgings, Insertions, and All-overs to match. Snowy pictures on snow, as it were; or just touched with exquisite tints. Remember, this is no rag-tag jumble of antique and obsolete patterns, but fresh, rich, graceful styles that will arouse your enthusiasm...

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Colored Wash Goods: Think of whatever should make up a perfect collection of Wash Goods. Make it twice over as fascinating as your most extravagant imagination suggests—dream of absolute completeness and you then may have a fair notion of our stock. Prices yoked to qualities as you never saw them elsewhere. These quotations are merely advance heralds of the approaching avalanche...

2 cases Cotton Challies,
worth 6c; our price 3c
2 cases Cotton Crepon,
worth 8c; our price 5c
3 cases nice Percale,
worth 12 1-2c; our price 7 1-2c
1 case Swiss Batiste,
worth 15c; our price 7 1-2c
1 case Crinkled Plisse,
worth 12 1-2c; our price 7 1-2c
2 cases 40-inch India Linen,
worth 18c; our price 9c

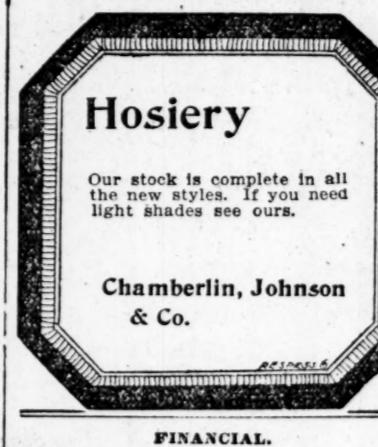
Plain, Striped and Checked Black Lawns, worth up to 40c.
Our prices 10c, 15c, 20c.

White Corded and Figured Piques, worth up to 65c;
Our price from 12c to 40c.

Cotton Faille Francaise, pink, blue, navy, corn and red.
Our price now only 25c.

Laces. These May Lace Offerings from the Jaffray Auction Sales are in the line of progressive merchandising. Not a petty, illiberal lot in the list. 150 pieces Net Top Laces, with Bands, to match, in cream and butter colors, worth from 35c to \$2.00; our prices 10c to \$1.37...

Oriental Laces in exclusive patterns for trimming commencement and fine wash dresses. Some very elegant effects in Beaded and Jetted Laces and All-Overs at about 40 per cent under current retail prices.



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thirty years, principal and interest payable in
New York or elsewhere at option of holder
and interest payable annually on July 1st.

All bids shall be for the bonds at par for
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above named rates. This rate is
open to everybody. Tickets and sleeping
car berths now on sale for those days. Come
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E. J. WALKER, Ticket Agent,
No. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. A. NEWLAND, General Agent Passenger Department.

ATTENTION,

Confederate Veterans

On account of the reunion at Houston,
Texas, May 12th, the Atlanta and West Point
railroads via Montgomery, Mobile and New
Orleans, will sell tickets at the low rate
of ONE CENT per mile to Confederates
and their friends on May 12th, 13th and 14th.
Good for fifteen days. An extension of time
can be had by depositing your pass
with the agent at Houston. This is the direct
line and recognized route to Houston. If you
contemplate making the trip, send us
your name at once.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, T. P. A.

John A. GEE, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Low Rates to Dallas, Texas, Ac-

count General Assembly

Presbyterian Church.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad

(United States mail route) will sell tickets

for the above occasion at one fare for the
round trip, including all taxes, \$1.50 per
head, May 12th, 13th and 14th. Good
to return until June 3d.

Good via Montgomery, Mobile (along the beautiful gulf coast) and New

Orleans.

The rate is open to everybody. This is

your opportunity to visit Texas.

GEORGE W. ALLEN,

Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball

House, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent.

DO YOU KNOW?

Corticelli 100-yd. Spool Silk sells at 1c.
Corticelli Silk Twist, two Spools for 1c.

AT
M. Rich & Bros'
Black Goods

Take the lead in Dress Materials—Silk and Wool Crepons, all-Wool Crepons, Woven and Mohair Crepons, all-Silk Crepons, stripes and figures, high-class Mohair, Diagonals and Fancies, Cecilians and plain Fabrics, Boucle, Curl Cloth and Knob effects. All "Priestley's" goods—the best in the world; our prices never beaten.

Colored Dress Goods Drop.

All the new things in Colored Dress Fabrics go lower. Fine all-Wool Suitings for ladies' Traveling Costumes. Fine mixed or plain Suitings of every description for Misses' and Children's Suits are broken in price, and we are showing an immense variety of fine goods at 37c a yard. Still finer materials reduced from 75 to 50c a yard. The finest stock of Wool Crepons in the city.

Silks of All Kinds.

2,500 yds. Wash Silks at 35c a yard; sold all over at 45c. 100 pcs. new 27-in. China silks, worth 75c; this week at 50c a yard.

113 pcs. new bright striped Taffeta Silks, worth 90c; this week at 75c a yard.

183 pcs. striped, figured and Dresden patterns marked down from \$1.75; now \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

93 pcs. printed Chinas, 28 inch, beautiful designs, worth \$1; go this week at 75c.

THE GREAT FAD--80 pcs. new Paris Novelties, large plaid effects, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard.

GRENADES--The talk of the town--the latest effects.

EVENING SILKS--The department full to overflowing in the latest stylish effects. All the light, airy and gauzy materials.

CHIFFONS--In all the late shades.

Ladies' Suits.
Colored Sun Umbrellas at \$1.35 each.
A lot of Black Gloria Silk Umbrellas
cut down from \$1.75 to \$1.50 each.

Lace and Embroidery.

Stocks have all the new designs in the Trimmings of the very latest manufacture.

Outside of a few in the largest cities you will not find a stock so complete.

We show this week a lot of Embroideries and Laces, 1 inch to 5 inches in width, at 10c a yard.

A lot of Embroideries, all widths, wide and narrow, we will sell at 15c a yard.

Parasols.

The New Parasols in Sprung wash fabrics to use with Duck Suits at 75c and \$1 each.

A large lot of White Silk Parasols from \$1.50 to \$3.

Carp

THE DAY IN MACON.

A Large Delegation Will Go to the Sunday School Convention.

A GOLDBUG BILLED TO SPEAK THERE

He Is Engaged To Drum Up Interest in the Memphis Convention—A Military High Mass Today.

Macon, Ga., May 4.—(Special)—This city will be well represented at the annual convention of the Georgia State Sunday School Association, which will meet at Savannah May 21st. Rev. J. E. Wrag, pastor of the Vineville Methodist church, will deliver an address on the second day of the convention. The official programme has been issued from which the following points are taken: The delegates and guests will assemble at Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday morning, where devotional services will be led by Rev. J. E. Wrag.

An address of welcome from the Sunday schools of Savannah will be delivered by Mr. John Nicholson, Jr.

On behalf of the citizens S. B. Adams will extend to the visitors a cordial welcome to Savannah. The convention will then adjourn to reassemble at the Masonic temple at 8 o'clock the same evening.

At this meeting, which will be of a business character, plans for the welfare of the association will be taken up and discussed. On Wednesday night a mass meeting will be held in the Independent Presbyterian church; addresses will be made by several gentlemen who are connected with the Sunday school work.

Thursday morning a basket dinner will be tendered the visiting delegates and the guests of the association at Tybee. A special train has been provided and the pleasure of all will be carefully looked after. A meeting will be held on the beach at 11 o'clock a.m. and again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Representatives from one hundred and thirty-seven counties will be in attendance. They will represent over seven thousand Sunday schools. It is estimated that at least four hundred delegates will attend the convention.

The headquarters of the reception committee will be at the Savannah Young Men's Christian Association hall. The entertainment committee is now busy at work preparing for the meeting.

A Goldbug Meeting.

Mr. George T. Kershaw, secretary of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, has received the following letter:

"Memphis, Tenn., May 1, 1895.—George T. Kershaw, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.—Dear Sir: Mr. Thomas G. Dodge, of this city, will address the people of Macon on the subject of the affairs of May 1st. In the interest of sound currency and better banking facilities, and the convention to be held at Memphis May 22d,

"Please call the attention of the members of your association who feel an interest in the cause of sound currency to this matter and see that Mr. Dodge has an opportunity to make people understand that he has some place suitable for that purpose; also kindly have the newspapers of your city to make mention of the matter and request them to ask citizens generally to attend the meeting and oblige, very respectfully,

"HENRY HOTLER, Secretary."

The Municipal Problem.

Mr. Hugh Washington, of Macon, has been invited to read a paper on "The Municipal Problem" at the annual convention of the Georgia State Sunday School Association which is this year in Atlanta. Mr. Washington has accepted the invitation, and it will present a very thoughtful and entertaining production. Mr. Washington is a young gentleman of fine talent and high character. He is a lawyer of ability and possesses excellent oratorical powers. The association can prepare itself for a rare treat.

That Land Case.

Argument on defendants' demurser in the case of Dodge v. Wrag will be resumed in the United States courts today. Mr. Marion Erwin, of the counsel for Dodge, spoke over two hours. He was followed by Mr. E. A. Smith, of Eastman, of the counsel for the demurer, who also argued two hours. On Monday Mr. W. B. Hill will speak for Dodge and Hon. A. O. Biddle will argue for the demurer. This will close the argument. Judge Smith evidently thinks this a very important case or he would not allow ten hours for argument.

Court Matters.

Colonel John Screen has been allowed by Judge Speer \$500 for his services as receiver of the City and Suburban railway of Savannah, and \$150 for counsel fees. It is probable that the \$250,000 bond required of Mr. Dodge Speer will be submitted to him on Monday. The bond is to be affirmed it will at once be filed and the property will be turned over to the stockholders again. The bond will protect the bondholders and other creditors from all possibility of loss in the management of the road.

The following business was transacted in the city court today: Henry Pratt, chargeman of the bridge, filed a motion for a new trial in the case of Renfro vs. Doderick was dismissed; Henry Towns was found not guilty of larceny from the house; Will Bloodson was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to three months on the chain gang or a fine of \$5 to include costs.

Military High Mass.

Tomorrow at 10 o'clock a solemn military high mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral church. The St. Joseph Temperance cadets, Captain Givens commanding, will attend in full uniform. Father Winkler and Father Royhouse will be assisted by Father Bushaw and other priests and scholars from St. Stanislaus college. There will be a special and elaborate programme of music at morning and night services.

W. L. Solomon.

Macon, Ga., May 4.—(Special)—W. L. Solomon, a prominent citizen of Bibb county, died this afternoon at his home. He was sixty-one years old. He was the father of W. W. Solomon, manager of Massay's gin works. He will be buried tomorrow with Masonic ceremonies.

Newspaper Notes.

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Will Take Another Load.

Tomorrow Dr. Monk's first Sunday at home after his trip to the holy land, a very large audience is expected at this port. The colony, consisting of 22 families, nearly all of whom belong to families in the Mulberry and Methodist church. The singing will be specially fine.

Protracted revival services will begin tomorrow at Centenary Methodist church.

Hon. Allen Fort, of Americus, one of the state railroad commissioners, is a guest of the Hotel Parker.

Colonel L. D. Shannon, of Jeffersonville, in the city.

The sympathies of the community are tendered Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Stohle on the death of their infant daughter, a twin only eight months old. The demise occurred this morning. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning from the family residence.

Miss Mary Lyndon, of Wesleyan Female college, will give a recital for a certificate in the various Olneyville mills are going out in squads and help is getting scarce. The spinners and twisters at the college mill will work out this morning. This district council meets this afternoon.

Gordon's Trial Postponed.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—Fulton Gordon, who killed his wife and Archle D. Brown, son of the governor of Kentucky, was unable to attend court this morning. The trial has been postponed until Tuesday, May 7th.

will co-operate with the Young Men's Business League in making the peach carnival a success.

The Young C. C. Cycle of the Macon Christian church will preach in the Augusta Christian church tomorrow.

Judge Richard Clark returned to Atlanta today.

The senior class of Wesleyan Female college, under escort of President and Mrs. Brown, will leave on Tuesday for Washington city. Their first stop will be Atlanta via the Central and from Atlanta they will travel on the Southern railway.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

A Large Convention in Session at Adel—Sensational Speech.

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Professor W. E. Gullett was elected assistant secretary. "The Book We Study and Teach" was discussed by Rev. F. C. Cary. Rev. W. G. Head delivered an address upon the subject, "Is the Young Man Safe?" The following committees were announced: On resolutions, Captain J. R. Anthony, chairman; on nominations, Rev. W. G. Hearne, chairman; on credentials, C. I. Jones, chairman.

The Largest District.

The district is the largest in the state association, having total membership of nearly 8,000. It is composed of Clinch, Charlton, Echols, Lowndes, Pierce and Ware counties. There is a probability of the district being divided at this session of the convention. A large delegation in attendance, nearly all of the counties represented. Among those who will take part in the exercises tomorrow are C. C. Chavous, vice president of the State Sunday School Association; B. T. Allen, J. O. Varnedoe and Alex. W. Bealer, of Atlanta. President Sweat is injecting a great deal of enthusiasm into the exercises. The music is especially good, and the singing is done by some able assistants. Adel is happy and is doing all in her power to make her visitors comfortable. Mrs. D. B. Sweat and Mrs. Nancy Bailey, from Waycross, are delegates; W. W. Webb, of Lowndes, is a leading spirit in the convention.

Representatives from one hundred and thirty-seven counties will be in attendance. They will represent over seven thousand Sunday schools. It is estimated that at least four hundred delegates will attend the convention.

The headquarter of the reception committee will be at the Savannah Young Men's Christian Association hall. The entertainment committee is now busy at work preparing for the meeting.

Would Be Shy of Deans.

Rev. Mr. Hearne, in his address this morning, said: "I would be shy of deans who would not even go to church, saying nothing of a ball or card party, with a young man who chews tobacco, smokes cigarettes, cigars or takes a drink of whisky. He also severely criticized the Catholic church and said it was in league with the whisky trade to establish parochial schools. His address was delivered by Dr. A. C. Clements, mayor of the city and an active worker in the Sunday school cause. This was responded to at some length by President Sweat, who was very happy in his remarks.

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Working on the New Mill.

Today dirt was broken for the main building of the Massachusetts cotton mills, and the cornerstone will be laid on Saturday. A large force of hands will be put on the work and it will be pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible. As soon as the side-tracks are completed a special engine and coach will be put on between the city and the mill to bring the laborers to and from their work, so that they may secure a full day's work in the city.

This will be big addition to the boarding house and hotel keepers of the city, who are preparing to take care of them while the work is in progress. It is estimated that the main building will cost about \$15,000 and the cottages and accessories about \$30,000 more, which will turn loose men and women in and around Rome, which will go far toward tiding us over the dull months without employment.

The association became suspicious and an investigation developed the fact that the property was greatly overvalued in the representations made for loans. An officer went to Troy and arrested the parties and brought them to Montgomery last night for trial. At the trial this morning the prisoners were tried and condemned over to await the action of the grand jury. The bonds were made and the parties returned home. It is understood that the money will be refunded and the prosecution dropped.

DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE.

They Intend To Make Dealers in Oil Comply with the Law.

Montgomery, Ala., May 4.—Warrants were sworn out here yesterday by the Standard Building and Loan Association for the arrest of John C. Niblett, president; W. C. McDaniel, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a deputy sheriff and two merchants, all of Troy, Ala., charging the parties with obtaining money on the association under false pretences.

John Gamble, Jr., mayor of Troy, was the attorney for the association, and Messrs. John Hamil, assistant postmaster, and T. H. Jackson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and J. L. Clark, deputy sheriff, were the board of appraisers at Troy.

The association claims that Mr. Niblett, the president, and his wife, Mrs. Niblett, are responsible for the overvaluing of the property.

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For the Exposition.

The Floyd County Industrial Association held an important meeting today. The committee on space for the exposition reported that Chairman Niblett, of the state committee, had tendered Floyd a space of 600 square feet, subject to the approval of the committee, and the report was received with much satisfaction.

Floyd will be represented at the exposition.

The association is preparing to get out a handsome volume, illustrated, showing up the advantages of Rome and Floyd county. This volume will be distributed at the exposition. It will be a tasteful souvenir.

Death of a Well-Known Lady.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Linton Sparks occurred this afternoon. She was one of the most prominent ladies in Rome and her death cast a gloom over social circles. She was connected with a number of the best families in the state and she was a woman well beloved by all who knew her.

Misionary Week.

The coming meeting of the state board of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which meets in Rome in a short time, will be an event of general interest to all church people, as well as the public at large. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale for their entertainment during the stay of the delegates in the city.

The cultivation of small fruit and vegetables is receiving much attention around Rome. One truck farmer has grown and sold \$175 worth of lettuce in a series of cold frames 10 feet in length by seven in width during the past season. The same farmer has raised 100 bushels of strawberries, the crop from which he estimates at \$1.50 at the very lowest, and he has already sold 15,000 boxes for the harvest.

The Chatanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company has put on a Sunday train, scheduled so that persons may visit Cedarville, a small town, spend several days there, return the same day, which will be a great convenience to the traveler.

David Mooney and his wife live in the fourth ward. He is ninety years of age and she is eighty-eight, and they have been married sixty-seven years, have had ten children, all of whom are alive. Both of them are half blind and bid fair to live many years longer.

Improvement Notes.

There is a great deal of improvement going on along Broad street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. It is being graded up and paved, and the sidewalks are being widened to prevent a repetition of disasters from floods from which Rome has suffered in the past. Streets are being raised to a level and a few feet above the ground line in the lower portion of the city.

There is some talk of starting another afternoon train in Rome in a short time. It is intended to be a strictly local paper to go for 5 cents.

The selection by Governor Atkinson of Professor James H. H. Hopper as superintendent of the public schools, as member of the board of visitors to the State university, is a high compliment most worthy of the man, and his selection is most popular and useful citizens and gives general satisfaction to the people of Rome.

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SUIT OF A WIDOW.

She Seeks Damages from the Keeley Gold Cure Company.

HER HUSBAND DIED UNDER TREATMENT

It Is Claimed That He Was Cruelly Used. Ground Broken for the Great Cotton Mill at Rome.

Rome, Ga., May 4.—(Special)—One of the most sensational suits that have been filed in a long time is that of Mrs. Dougherty vs. A. B. McDaniel, manager, et al., of the Keeley Institute, for \$15,000 damages.

The suit grew out of the tragic death of Dock Dougherty, a bachelor grocery merchant of Rome, at the Keeley Institute about the middle of January. The facts in the case are that Dougherty, who was addicted to periodical sponges, got on a tear Christmas time and prolonged his spree until, as a last resort, his relatives sent him to the Keeley institute, which had just been removed from Dalton to a country place two miles above here on the Oostanaula river. Dougherty, in his wanderings previous to the time of his being carried to the institute, narrowly escaped being knocked off a Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad trestle by a passing train, and claimed that he jumped from the trestle to escape the train, which was taken by another institution, grew worse instead of better, until he was attacked with delirium tremens and became so violent that he required constant watching to prevent his escaping or doing himself bodily harm.

On Sunday night, January 13th, he grew so much worse that his relatives were sent for, and after lingering in terrible agony until midnight, he died. The cause of all that could be done. After his death it was found that he had sustained terrible bruises on various parts of his person, supposed to have been caused by his leap from the trestle. A negro employed as a nurse in the "jag" room was discharged from the institute shortly afterward, and he reported that Mr. McDaniel, the manager, had been present at the time of Dougherty's death and had assisted the relatives on the morning of the day of his death and at other times. This, coupled with the claim of his relatives that he had been neglected and improperly treated at the institute, formed the groundwork of the suit.

The authorities of the institute express themselves as confident of being able to prove that Dougherty was not mistreated.

Mr. John Hamil, attorney for the Keeley Institute, said that Mr. McDaniel, the manager, and his wife, and the other relatives of Dougherty, were present at the time of his death and that he was not

SOLID CHICAGO.

A Remarkable Convention of
Democrats in the Big City.

DECLARE FOR SILVER 16 TO 1

Every Utterance Against Cleveland Is
Received with Cheers.

JUDGE MCNELL ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Out of 729 Delegates Less Than 20
Voted Against the Platform.

A RINGING DECLARATION ADOPTED

There Is No Mistaking the Meaning of
This Platform—William J. Bryan
Makes a Speech.

Chicago, Ill., May 4.—Delegates to the Cook county democratic convention called for the purpose of selecting 333 delegates to the Springfield monetary convention—June 5th—were slow in assembling this morning. Out of the 729 chosen, not more than a little over half that numbers were present when the meeting was called to order by Francis A. Peabody, chairman of the county central committee. But they all dropped in a little later.

Judge Samuel P. McConnell was chosen temporary chairman. In his speech of acceptance Judge McConnell severely criticised President Cleveland for not carrying out the promises on which he was made president in regard to the finances. "Mr. Cleveland," said Judge McConnell, "has repudiated his party. Today we repudiate him. We stand here today pledged to the cause of silver. The policy of Grover Cleveland is not the policy of the democratic party."

Every utterance against Mr. Cleveland was met with cheers. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, then addressed the convention. He received an enthusiastic reception as he stepped on the platform. Mr. Bryan said he came to tell the people in all parts of the south will take advantage of this convention to be a leader in its liberations of their abject citizens. While the Bryan party is deeply interested in the preservation of a sound currency in part of it, in my opinion, it is more interested than the south by the adoption of a protective and fluctuating standard of value. Believing that a temperate and intelligent discussion of the question that now requires to procure a correct popular decision, I accept your kind invitation and will endeavor to contribute my share toward the accomplishment of this result. Very truly yours,

Carlisle WILL GO.

He Seems Greatly Distressed About the South—Hopes That Will Attend.

Memphis, Tenn., May 4.—Delegates' invitations that have been sent out by the gold-dust convention promoters to business and commercial organizations in the south to send delegates, one was sent to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. Today the chairman of the arrangement and invitation committee received the following reply:

"Washington, D. C., May 1, 1895.—W. J. Crawford, Chairman, Etc., Memphis, Tenn. Dear Sir: Your favor communicating an invitation from the merchants' exchange, the cotton exchange, the lumber exchange, the Manufacturers' Association and the Young Men's Business League of Memphis, Tenn., to attend and address a convention on May 23d, to be composed of delegates chosen by the people of the southern states, 'who believe in a sound currency and stable currency and better banking facilities,' was received. The importance of this project to be considered at the proposed convention justifies the hope that the people in all parts of the south will take advantage of this convention to be a leader in its liberations of their abject citizens. While the Bryan party is deeply interested in the preservation of a sound currency in part of it, in my opinion, it is more interested than the south by the adoption of a protective and fluctuating standard of value. Believing that a temperate and intelligent discussion of the question that now requires to procure a correct popular decision, I accept your kind invitation and will endeavor to contribute my share toward the accomplishment of this result. Very truly yours,

"J. G. CARLISLE."

DO NOT BELIEVE THE REPORT

That the Chinese Cut the Embankment of the Pei-Ho River.

Washington, May 4.—The state department has received a communication from Minister Derby at Peking, not from any other source corroborating the story published in The London Globe of yesterday that the Chinese had cut the embankment of the Pei-Ho river and drowned hundreds of people by the resulting flood, in order to prevent the Japanese marching on Peking. It is not regarded as a probable answer to the rumor that it was the Chinese who cut the Pei-Ho river and drowned hundreds of people by the resulting flood, in order to prevent the Japanese marching on Peking.

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Mr. Bryan thought the plank adopted by Illinois on the financial question would be the one adopted by the democracy in 1896.

16 TO 1 Platform.

The platform declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and against an international agreement was then adopted, with but few votes recorded against it. The convention adjourned in delegates and adjourned.

The platform adopted was as follows:

"The democratic party in its national convention and the democracy of Illinois have uniformly declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. Silver and gold have constituted the money of the democratic party, the money of the American people and the money of the whole commercial world. As the use of both our money was proposed, as the use of both our money tends to be the standard of the world, or even one great nation, would be to the free coinage of both metals silver and gold, in obedience to a natural law maintained a substantial party. That law is that the privilege of coining either metal into debt-paying money, makes a democratic standard of the world. This is the case. This natural democratic tendency to the value of the greater metal and thus an automatic and natural stability is obtained. It is the history of centuries, and this natural law maintained the parity of gold and silver at substantially their coinage ratio, when the ratio of their production fluctuated. When the world's production of gold was then times that of silver and when against it was only one-hundredth of silver, still the bullion value of the metals under free coinage was relatively the same.

"Now, until silver was denied free coinage at the mints did its value and that of gold begin to rise, and we maintain that the apparent devaluation of silver is really, to a small extent, the action of gold. Gold has become dearer because the immense added demand for gold consequent upon the demonetization of silver, has made it dearer. This is evidenced by the increased purchasing power of gold, and the general decline of the prices of commodities since 1873.

\$2.50 of Gold Per Capita.

There may be seen and is not now any gold in the world to do the business of the world. The total amount in existence is less than four billion dollars, and amounts to only about \$2.50 per capita for the population of the world.

"To make any single metal the standard of value is to impose a standard which must fluctuate in obedience to the laws of supply and demand. Gold monometallism and silver monometallism are, therefore, both unsound systems; but gold monometallism is fraught with peculiar dangers because its burdens fall on those who are least able to endure them. Bimetallism furnishes a standard more stable than either, because each of the two metals automatically prevents or counteracts the undue appreciation of the other. The gold standard is dishonest and oppressive because gold tends steadily upward and makes the debtor pay more than he owes. Upon the republican party rests the responsibility.

Another Mill To Be Built.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 4.—President Montgomery, of the Spartanburg mills, acting with the advice of the directors, has concluded to locate a new mill. He intended to select a location and begin work at once. Work will begin before the 1st of June.

Croker's Horse Scratched.

New York, May 4.—Southern railway bonds and preferred stock, given in exchange for Cincinnati extension bonds held by the Greenough syndicate have been distributed. The exchange is made on a basis of \$300 in Southern railway lives and \$75 in Southern railway preferred stock for each \$1,000 Cincinnati extension bond with due coupons attached.

Another Mill To Be Built.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 4.—President

GROVER'S DOG-WHIP.

President Cleveland Cracks the Lash
Above His Officers.

THEY ARE ORDERED TO FALL IN LINE

Every Appointee Must Fight for
Gold or Lose His Job.

MR. SMITH CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

It Is Regretted in Washington That the
News of the \$40,000 Fee and His Gold-
Interview Came Out Cheek by Jowl.

Washington, May 4.—(Special)—The president's letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, printed this morning, in which he warns democrats holding office that they cannot abuse the policies and acts of the administration, and retain their places, and then proceeds to lay down the administration's policy against free silver, is regarded here as practically a prospective edict. It has created a sensation. Advocacy of gold monometallism is to be made the test of loyalty to the president, and office holders who refuse to surrender their free silver convictions are warned that they do so at their peril.

Mr. Cleveland's proscription of the protective democrats when he launched his tariff reform policy in 1877 is mild, compared with this sweeping declaration. Then he adopted the proscription method against members of congress who opposed him. At the outset he vetoed the bill for a public building at Allentown, Pa., in Mr. Sowden's district, because the latter refused to support him on the floor of the house. That gave rise to the famous slogan of the Cleveland men—"An Allentown for every Sowden."

Now he goes farther and serves notice on 200,000 federal officials of the government that free silver is treason to the administration. Although he protests in the letter that he "tried to be democratic and not prescriptive," no office holder will fail to understand the covert threat that it contains. That the iron hand is encased in velvet will not soften the blow. The sword of Damocles is hung above all their heads. Those who have taken the stump against the administration policy must desist or be removed, and those who believe in free silver must whisper it only in the solitude of the chambers, or take the consequences. Such an autocratic power no president has ever before attempted to exercise.

In a minor way, the policy proscription has already been put in operation. A man named Page, from Arkansas, chief of one of the divisions in the government printing office, was discharged the other day for writing a communication to his home paper severely criticising the administration's financial policy.

Both Senators Jones and Berry are now here trying to secure his reinstatement, and denouncing the discharge as an outrage and an attempt to stifle the personal convictions of democrats. It is easy to see what a tremendous power the administration will wield by the adoption of this proscriptive policy. It is intended to transform every federal office holder into an instrument for the dissemination of the administration's views, or, if not that, force those who do not crook the pregnant hinges of their knees at Mr. Cleveland's command not to refrain entirely from expression or participation in the great monetary standard of the country.

On April 23d, to be composed of delegates chosen by the people of the southern states, "who believe in a sound currency and stable currency and better banking facilities," was received. The importance of this project to be considered at the proposed convention justifies the hope that the people in all parts of the south will take advantage of this convention to be a leader in its liberations of their abject citizens.

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MR. SMITH'S CHANGE

Only a Few Years Ago He Favored Free Coinage.

TWAS IN THE DAYS OF THE ALLIANCE

He Also Had a Sort of Sub-Treasury Scheme in Those Days.

HE ALSO ANSWERS HIS OWN QUESTIONS

With a \$40,000 Fee in His Pocket It Is Not To Be Expected That He Sees Any Distress.

Washington, May 3.—(Special Correspondence)—It has been announced in the papers here, off and on for two or three weeks, that Mr. Cleveland was about to detail certain of his officials for educational purposes. They were to be assigned to duty in the supposed less enlightened sections of the country—the south and west—and "to align the democracy upon the side of 'sound money and safe currency,'" according to Mr. Cleveland, but which has induced admirer, Secretary Morton, with much more candor and frankness, calls "gold monometallism" and the "gold banks." In the performance of this necessary official function Secretary Hoke Smith is now in Georgia and appears to have opened his campaign in an interview telegraphed a day or two ago from Macon. Of course he is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and says so in plain words, had he expressed himself to the contrary Mr. Cleveland—*to pacify* a remark of ex-Speaker Cray in reference to the Mr. Morton above referred to—would most certainly dismiss him from his cabinet. This piece of executive furniture belongs exclusively to the occupant of the white house; he carries the key, is responsible for the occupants and he controls their output.

An Ohio friend, controverting one of the arguments of Mr. Cleveland's chief supporter in the senate, once said: "But why go to the statutes when you always have Mr. Sherman's word to go to?" To which Mr. Sherman's answer is, to which there seemed to be no pertinent rejoinder since the issue itself of the Ohio senator had appeared to carry weight, no matter upon what side of the silver question he happened to be at the time.

Now, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Smith has been on as many sides of the silver question as John Sherman, but he has acted in the two sides diametrically opposite each other, even if he has not covered all the ground between. A few years ago—less than five—when Mr. Smith was the independent editor of a free newspaper, responsible to nobody, following without let or hindrance the dictates of his own judgment, hampered by no office and restrained by no master, he took occasion in his own paper, *particular* over his own signature, to call for a number of measures of proposed reform around which—"I am quoting his precise language—"all might gather and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass." So precise and methodical was Mr. Smith, the editor and democrat, that he numbered the planks of his platform as he went along, and here they are, just as he printed them in his own paper, and over his own signature.

Free Coinage.

1. Currency, with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months; on the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested and until a portion of the second crop may be harvested for the first, thereby avoiding a possible constant circulation and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest-bearing bonds, a legal tender currency substituted.

4. A graded income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated by the few of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

5. A reduction of the tariff generally and especially on the necessities of life."

Here we have a platform for the democrats of Georgia which includes: Government currency on a deposit of agricultural products—a part of the subtreasury plan; free silver coinage; payment of the debts in the form of a legal tender greenback; an income tax, and a reduced tariff. So convinced was Editor Smith of the strength of these declarations that he told a friend it seemed to him that "all who favored any of these lines of action ought to be united under a promise to adopt from the whole that measure of relief which could most properly be passed, and most effectually accomplish the good desired."

So assured was he of the soundness of these several doctrines that, while disavowing the right to represent General Gordon—then a candidate for the United States senate—he believed him to be on the same line and in entire accord with himself.

Why not content Mr. Smith with Editor Gresham? Mr. Smith, in opposing the free coinage of silver, attacks Editor Smith's second plank, which favors "the free coinage of silver." In just those five words, let him down Editor Smith in a fair fight with premise and conclusion, before he undertakes to lead Georgia democrats away from the path along which they were guided by Editor Smith, but it is reasonably certain that he will utterly ignore the then Editor Smith in this campaign.

Once there was a man who was a country postmaster for fifty years. Being asked by a friend, as the half century was drawing to a close, how he had got along in office during so long a time, his administration, his reply was that it was a mighty smart administration that could change often than he could. This somewhat remarkable faculty was, no doubt, conducive to long continued office-holding, but it undoubtedly affected the value of any opinions our postmaster might express on the policy of the administration for the time being. His administration—a gold standard—was somewhat handicapped and discounted by his enthusiastic support of free silver—again to suppose a case—under another and former administration.

After all, however, the question is not whether Secretary Smith's present opinions are directed to the good of the country, and to the welfare of the people, but whether they are sound conclusions from admitted or proven facts.

An Erroneous Classification.

The secretary says that the people are divided into "three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bimetallists." That "the issue is for or against silver monometallism." There is not the slightest foundation for either of these statements and Mr. Smith's only excuse for them is that he is trying to move them even to the extent of driving a wedge between the definition of gold monometallism, silver monometallism or bimetallism, so that the reader may draw his own conclusions.

These conditions exist in every country separately without any regard to any other country, and are defined not by the law of coinage but by the law of supply and demand.

The money of a country are open to the unlimited and unrestricted coinage of gold and silver bullion into full legal tender money, without exception—whether or not there is

a charge to cover cost of mintage does not matter, provided it covers both metals alike—that is a bimetallic country; as was the United States from the beginning up to the passage of the act of February 12, 1873. If the mints of a country are so open to the coinage of gold, who still uses silver, as to denote that country as a gold monometallic country, as has been the United States since February 12, 1873 and as we are this day. If the mints of a country are so open to silver while such coinage is denied to gold, then that country is a silver monometallist, as has never been the law in the United States.

I neither know nor have heard of and I do not believe Secretary Smith knows or heard of any persons in the United States who favor shutting our mints to the coinage of gold as now exists by law. Until such persons are found and their identity established, there can be no silver monometallists in the United States, and, of course, no issue of silver monometallism next year or any other year.

In the last twenty years many bills favorable to silver have been introduced in congress. I will only refer to one which was offered in the house of representatives early in the fifty-fourth Congress by Hon. Lewis B. Culverton, of Texas.

"That all laws or parts of laws which limit the coinage of the silver dollar be, and the same are hereby repealed."

This is all the friends of silver ask—new legislation, no doubtful experiment, no reckless tampering with any apparatus, no special legislation to reverse the old law, the law of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton—of Jackson, Benton and Gallatin, which made gold and silver alike full legal tender without exception, with open mint to both upon terms of exact equality. If we friends of silver are silver monometallists, then all the great men of the republic, Washington, Lincoln, were silver monometallists and this country was silver monometallistic from its birth down to that great day in 1873 when John Sherman at one end of the capitol and Samuel Hooper at the other end struck the silver dollar from our coinage by a section in a law which not ten men in or out of congress knew anything about.

The Issue Stated.

The issue is between those who favor the law as it was from 1792 to 1873, and those who approve the law as it has been since 1873. A stone weighing two pounds was hurled through a window of the first-class passenger coach.

The stone was thrown with almost irresistible force, and after breaking the car window, knocking the hat from the head of Mr. W. E. Dick, of Rochester, N. Y., and貫通 the handsome wall mirror, made an impression nearly two inches deep in the hard wood.

The train was late and running considerably faster than schedule time and the noise of the crash created a wild stampede. The passengers thought they were in the midst of a terrible wreck, and the ladies were held in a死的 terror. Mr. Dick, whose head came dangerously near impaling the progress of the flying missile, thought that a white-faced army was shooting into the train and made an *à la Corbeau* duck for the under portion of his seat.

A shower of powdered glass filled the car, which added to the discomfort and terror of the situation.

This is the second time that stones have been thrown into the evening passenger train of the Central at the same point. A few nights ago a man who had failed to provide himself with transportation fees before he boarded the train was rather forcibly ejected at the place where stones have been flying in the air since, and it is believed that the ejected passenger was the reckless stone thrower. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad authorities.

THE SEIZURE OF CORINTHO.

Cleveland and Gresham Outwitted.

From The Boston Journal.

No minister at Managua, no consul at Corinto, no warship within hundreds of miles—if this extraordinary administration deserves to be called a *republic*—will be able to satisfy the American interest which is entrenched by the armed British occupation of Nicaragua. It is not easy to see how it could be done, or how it could be done without a great deal of difficulty.

But it is necessary to go to any such extreme assumption. The simple truth of the case is that our government has adopted a policy which it is not easy to outwit. If the British forces move beyond the city limits, it is at their peril.

And what to do is to be the result of the first great army of America, which is to be repeated by and permit the story of India and Egypt? A month or two weeks ago a single

profoundly remarkable change from Washington would have shocked this whole British oligarchy.

Would Not Treat a Big Nation That Way.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

No leading nation of the world would allow itself to be treated with an exorbitant rate for real or fancied damages. Nicaragua has a right to demand arbitration. Because she is weak is no reason why she should not be treated with justice.

What Her Temporary Occupation Means.

From The Boston Post.

It will be most undesirable for the United States to have so much to do with the British colonies as to quietify the world.

The intelligent patriotism of this country is against permitting foreign powers upon any pretext to interfere in or terminate our independence on this continent.

What the secretary calls "this enormous issue" between the United States" only reached

\$3,000,000 one year, while it lasted, and ran as low as \$22,000,000 annually, averaging not as much as the gold coinage and did not begin to take up the silver slack. There was a large silver bullion product in 1880—the year of our silver coinage—that in 1877, before the coinage was resumed. Our limited silver coinage affected only the bullion purchased and helped steady the market only to that extent. In the same time the product of gold bullion increased 50 per cent, but open mints absorbed it all at coinage prices, and were unable to do so.

Other Nations May Follow England's Example.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The threatened British occupation of Corinto has been accomplished. The British flag has a fresh foothold in Central America.

How long will it last? Who can tell? What is more important than the cordon which Great Britain is maintaining and indisputably keeping?

It is that act of British aggression is consummated with the assent of the United States government.

This is the first European invasion of American soil since the hands of the United States were tied by civil war. Such a

general, all republics are not ungrateful.

After all, Mr. Merritt, when told that the appointment he sought had come to him.

It was evidently fit that it should have come, for he has been the best fighter for any man in the army.

General Merritt was born in New York in 1836, and graduated from the military academy in 1856.

He was breveted second lieutenant in 1860.

When he was promoted brevet second lieutenant of the Second dragoons, and second Lieutenant of the same regiment in 1861. He was appointed captain of the Second cavalry in 1862 and brigadier general of volunteers in 1863.

He was breveted first major in 1862.

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THE FATE OF ANJER.

The Story of the Krakatoa Eruption Told by an Eye Witness.

GREATEST CALAMITY SINCE THE DELUGE

Has the Sea Swallowed Up a City with Sixty Thousand Souls?—Only One Civilized Spectator Left.

Here is one of the most remarkable stories of modern times.

It is the story of a catastrophe, the like of which has not been known since the deluge—the cataclysm of Krakatoa. It is told by the man who is, so far as known, the only living civilized witness to the events he describes.

A Georgian, Captain Strahan, of Savannah, has told of the great eruption, for he was in these waters at the time of the events here chronicled, but he was hundreds of miles away from the scene. The man who tells this story in that most enterprising of magazines, The Cosmopolitan, is Jean Theodore van Gestel, a civil engineer, who was born in Holland and educated in Paris. In 1883 Van Gestel was working his profession at Batavia, the chief city of Java. He was no stranger to that country, but was familiar with the Java archipelago.

The trouble which preceded the eruption of Krakatoa began in the island of Java on Sunday, May 12, 1883. There were earthquakes that showed no signs of cessation. The tremors increased, they increased in force. Krakatoa, an island west of that portion of the coast of Java on which the prosperous city of Anjer was, Batavia is ninety miles from Anjer. On Krakatoa were two cone-shaped peaks familiar to all voyagers in those waters.

At the request of the Dutch government Van Gestel started from Batavia on a steamer bound for Sumatra. When within fifty miles of Krakatoa he saw an immense column of fire and what appeared to be smoke. He says that a peculiar feature of the column was that the composition seemed to be constantly changing, looking first like fire, then like steam, then like a pillar of fire inside a column of white steam. All the time the roar kept increasing. The words, "the world."

The terrifying character of the pillar of smoke which we were now in view can be imagined with difficulty. The ocean was as smooth as a mirror and the steamer moved ahead with ease, at slow speed. But as growing in intensity was the illumination derived from this lurid column, rolling from the volcano, it seemed to rise to the sky, beyond the limits of human vision, dead and now, and then with dark masses, constantly wrapped in and now

ing and crackling. The roar of the flames was so great as to drown out all other noise, the detonations now and then of the bursting stones, which would fly into fragments far up over our heads. It seemed to me that the edge of the crater the ascending column was one uniform white-hot mass of clear flame of dazzling brightness of such a scorching intensity that to us in the added distance, a dark approach. This column of flame was, as I have said, about one and a half miles in diameter.

I began to lose my footings and seek safety on the water. As I started to put my feet mechanically back into the prints they had made in the sand, I saw the bottom of the sea. The bottom of the floor was red, aglow with fire from beneath. Here and there on the surface I saw the tracks of a pig's feet, the creature evidently pan-

CURSED THE SOUTH.

A Stranger Who Did Not Like the Way of the Land of Sunshine and Flowers.

HE WAS A GREAT BIG MAN FROM MAINE

He Had Insulted a Lady in a Shameful Way and Her Son Gave Him a Chase of Two Miles—Tried Yesterday.

A south-hater of the severest type was brought before Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday afternoon.

Will Barnard is his name, and he says that he came from the good old state of Maine where the proud bird of freedom flies about and a man has total immunity from any offense that he might commit. His six-foot frame stalked up before the seat of the judge and he stood there pulling at a ragged, red beard that concealed the lower part of his countenance.

Before he was called out for trial Barnard had relieved himself of enough spleen to sicken an ordinary individual. He had spouted out vile imprecations and stinging slanders against the south and the people here until old Uncle Jimmie Parish let his bristles rise and informed the man that it would be best for his salvation if he would cease at once.

Here is the cause of the man's strange outburst.

late Friday afternoon the wife of a well-known grocer was walking down Pryor street with her son, a small boy of thirteen. She had been to the carshed, where she had told her husband, who was going on a business trip to Lithuania, goodby.

It began to grow dark before she realized it, so catching the hand of the boy she hurried towards home. Near Decatur street she was startled to see a man whom she saw was a total stranger begin to stare at her boldly and smile. As she came nearer he smiled more broadly and took off his hat with a sweeping bow. The woman drew up haughtily and looked the other way, but with a boldness that was in keeping with his former conduct the man walked up beside her and seized her arm in a familiar manner.

He was the cause of the man's strange outburst.

The steamer returned to Batavia the next day, the great column still continuing to rise, but the glare from its fires gradually dimming in the distance. That road and that glade lasted steadily on, all the way to the west, winding down the rigging, keeping the double awnings moist and saturating the side of the ship. It was the only way to keep ship from drowning. That had been necessary since daylight.

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THEY MEET TUESDAY

From Every Georgia Town the Manufacturers Will Come to Atlanta.

GRANDEST GATHERING EVER HELD

Great Interest in the Movement To Unite Industrial Interests.

SOME OF THE PURPOSES AND PLANS

Three Hundred Leading Manufacturers Will Be in Atlanta Tuesday and Wednesday in Convention.

Tuesday at 12 o'clock there will be called to order at the state capitol the grandest gathering of Georgia manufacturers ever before assembled together in the history of the state.

The call for the meeting is for the purpose of forming a manufacturers' association in Georgia, which will serve the common interests of the manufacturing classes and at the same time co-operate with the National Manufacturers' Association, which was lately organized at Cincinnati on a similar basis.

There will be 300 prominent and well-to-do manufacturers from all the towns and



John M. Green, Chairman of the Local Finance Committee, Who Has Done Valiant Work.

cities of the state here Tuesday and the convention already gives promise of being a success from every standpoint.

No lack of attention has been shown by the manufacturers in every quarter of Georgia and the local committee here in Atlanta has paved the way for one of the grandest entertainments the manufacturers will have ever enjoyed on occasions such as this.

The second night of the convention will crown the two days' session with a grand banquet as a wind-up and the men who turn the wheels of commerce will gather at one of the most dazzling feasts ever spread in Atlanta. The local manufacturers have agreed to tender their visiting friends and business men the profession such a banquet as will be brilliant as their convention will be successful.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol by order of Government.

These sessions will be interspersed with carriage drives and social entertainments from time to time during the two days, and in addition to attending to a very great deal of business the manufacturers will have very delightful times of it in Atlanta.

What They Will Meet For.

The manufacturers are coming to organize a state association with the following ends in view:

"1. Mutual benefit that would result from



L. W. Haskell, Savannah Manufacturer Who Is Prominent on the State Committee.

extended acquaintance and interchange of ideas.

"2. The collection and compilation of reliable and special information for the use of manufacturers.

"3. Manufacturers, through such an organization, could concentrate their influence upon work and policies in which they have a common interest.

"4. Having a material interest in the welfare of the state, such an organization would discourage sensational and unwise methods of procedure by the press.

"5. Such an organization would prove the strength and importance of manufacturing industries already established in Georgia, and the value of the industries going beyond the borders of the state, would command the serious attention of capital.

"6. An organization could secure membership and representation in the National Association of Manufacturers, recently organized by the national convention of manufacturers at Cincinnati. The purpose of the national association being to afford a means for all state and local associations of manufacturers to co-operate upon a national basis."

History of the Movement.

In his report to the mass meeting of Atlanta manufacturers recently, Mr. T. H. Martin, editor of Dixie, who has been among the foremost of the promoters and acting secretary of all the meetings that have been held, gave the following history of the movement to organize the manufacturers:

"On January 23d of this year the national convention of manufacturers was called to order in the auditorium of the Old Fellows temple at Cincinnati. The leading manufacturers of the United States had met to organize a national association. The objects and the purposes of the association were to be determined by the delegates in five words—uniting for mutual benefit. How best to secure this uniting action was the all-important problem with which the convention had to deal.

The strength and usefulness of the national association would necessarily depend upon the extent and activity of its membership. A practical universal membership was, therefore, to be desired.

To accomplish this end there were three plans suggested. 1. That individual manufacturers should hold membership in the national association. 2. That the national association should elect a vice president from each state and each state association. 3. That the national association should be composed of all state or local manufac-

turers' associations or clubs already in existence or to be organized.

"Clearly, the first proposition would not accomplish the desired end. Even present and all manufacturers would join the national association, it would only a small percentage of them would attend annual convocations, and as there would be no other means of effecting co-operation the members would soon lose interest and withdraw from the association.

The second plan would be successful if it could be carried out, but there was already a number of well-established state and local manufacturers' associations, and members of such associations would not withdraw to place their membership in a new organization, and they could not be expected to maintain memberships in two organizations of the same character. Consequently, it was evident that the most practical plan would be to let the national association afford a means for the local organizations to co-operate upon a national basis.

To this end, the following clause was adopted as an article of the constitution of the national association:

"Said association shall consist of all national, state and local associations, clubs, societies and other organizations of manufacturers in the United States, and associate members as shall from time to time be admitted thereto by a vote of the members of the executive committee of said organization."

"It will be seen from the foregoing that the national association is to be an association of associations.

"It was apparent to the committee on constitution of the Cincinnati convention, of which committee I had the honor to be a member, that the national association could best devote its energies to the promotion of state or local associations, as such associations could be organized and maintained for the purpose of carrying out state or local interests.

It was evident that such associations could greatly benefit the members, and this would guarantee their maintenance. It was also suggested that such associations could co-operate with the national association. This plan, if carried into effect, will make the national association the most powerful organization in the United States.

"To this end, a vice president of the national association was chosen from each state and territory in the union. The vice presidents were especially delegated with the duty of perfecting the organization of the manufacturers in their respective states. Major J. F. Hansen, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, was chosen as Georgia's vice president, and was responsible for the organization of a state manufacturers' association in Georgia. We consulted several leading manufacturers and clubs, and suggested a name, a purpose and outlining its purposes, was prepared and mailed to the manufacturers throughout the state.

Accompanying this circular letter was sent a question, thus incorporating the following question:

"1. Do you favor the organization of a manufacturers' association along the lines suggested in the accompanying letter? 2. If the association is organized, what in

officers; appointment of committees; five-minute talks and introduction of resolutions.

Afternoon session—Hearing and discussing reports of committees; adoption of constitution and declaration of principles.

Second day, Wednesday, May 8th, will be devoted to discussing and outlining the policy and work of the association. Conven-

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"Clearly, the first proposition would not accomplish the desired end. Even present and all manufacturers would join the national association, it would only a small percentage of them would attend annual convocations, and as there would be no other means of effecting co-operation the members would soon lose interest and withdraw from the association.

The second plan would be successful if it could be carried out, but there was already a number of well-established state and local manufacturers' associations, and members of such associations would not withdraw to place their membership in a new organization, and they could not be expected to maintain memberships in two organizations of the same character. Consequently, it was evident that the most practical plan would be to let the national association afford a means for the local organizations to co-operate upon a national basis.

To this end, the following clause was adopted as an article of the constitution of the national association:

"Said association shall consist of all national, state and local associations, clubs, societies and other organizations of manufacturers in the United States, and associate members as shall from time to time be admitted thereto by a vote of the members of the executive committee of said organization."

Dressmaking Perfection.

That's what we have arrived at nearer than any other Southern concern. Our suits are fully up to the best Eastern style and workmanship and our prices much more reasonable. Estimates furnished for completed costumes, material and work included, from \$20 up.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' Lisle thread

Hose, fast black and russet, six different styles lace, open-work patterns and plain to select from—dead swell, 35c a pair, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

100 dozen Ladies' Lisle thread fast black and tan and white, up-to-date designs, fancy novelty ribs and lace effects, gauze weight, 50c pair.

200 dozen sheer knit Half Hose, no seams, no dye, 15c a pair.

Kid Gloves.

There is always a best of everything. Here are the best of Gloves—the very best, the kind of gloves you find at the swell Parisian shops—2-clasp Monarch, real kid, first quality, new pique stitching, latest spring shades, price, \$2. White Mocha Gloves, are the ultra thing in white gloves; there are the best of their class, self or black stitching.

\$1.50

Han'kerchiefs

Like these we tell you of must not be classed with the usual handkerchiefs at this price. Ladies' linen, all linen, hand-embroidered, hemstitched, unlaundried Handkerchiefs, close, fine count, each, 15c. Ladies' all linen, soft finish, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, three-width hems, 10c each, a dozen for \$1.20

Here's an item in

Men's Wear

Shirts, colored bosom, white bodies, unlaundried, with pair of link cuffs to match. You see them everywhere, laundried at 50c each. They come in all sizes and sleeve lengths; our price, 50c

Plisse Royal.

That wash goods that made such a furore on middle counter a few days ago, only one case for sale, beautiful goods, easily worth 12 1/2c, special at

7 1/2c

Knit Vests.

Low neck and sleeveless, white Jersey ribbed, silk-taped crochet and neck and arms, lovely quality, all sizes, each, 15c

Fine Cotton Stuffs

French organdies, printed India Dimities, imported crepons, etc. Best India Dimities, exclusive patterns,

23c

American printed Dimities, full line of styles, 12 1/2c

Jaconet Duchess, the favorite light weight cotton fabric, dainty patterns, 12 1/2c

Walking Skirts.

Special lot of Mohair Skirts, Satin Skirts, etc., a few only of any one kind, values np to \$1.50 each. Your choice 75c

60,000 Tablets.

A good many to buy at one time, but the manufacturer wanted to unload and we took them—any kind you want—some of fine linen paper and worth up to 25c each, a better lot than our first big purchase; no limit to quantity. The price,

2 1/2c

200 Pieces Of wool mixed Dress Goods, double width, mixed and solid effects, worth easily double the price we name,

10c Yard

Here now for

Suits

Waists

Skirts

Navy and Black Wool Skirts, full width, each, 98c

Extra Skirts of all wool material, navy and black, each, \$2.

Foulard Skirt, all wool lined throughout, really remarkable value at \$5.

Special French Crepon Skirts, Godet and organ pipe backs, \$15 and \$10.

New figured mohair brillantine Skirts, lined throughout with non-crushable Rustle lining, each, \$10.

All wool Serge Suits, full skirts and new style coats, new full sleeves, each \$7.50

English box coat and Eton Suits, the best things to date, at \$18.50, \$15 and \$10.

Percale and Madras Waists, with high full sleeves, yoke back and full front, a lovely line of patterns, made to retail at \$1.25; while they last, 75c

Special lot of swell styles Ladies' Silk Waists, not like other people's waists, but like made to your own order goods,

\$6.50 and \$5.

New Arrivals

Black Crepons

By express and the very latest of the new things—a black goods stock worthy the marvellous season.

Silk Mohair Crepon, entirely new design, 56 inches wide, \$2.75

Silk warp light weight Crepon, for an elegant toilet, \$1.25

B. Priestley's small figured Novelties, stripes, figures, etc., values \$1.25 to \$2.00; choice at 98c

10 pieces only, that wonderful all wool silk finish Henrietta, 45 inches wide; you are generally well enough satisfied with the price at 75c yard; no wonder we can not keep a supply when the price asked is only 50c

Silk figured Brillantine, 38 inches wide, a soft, durable material for skirts, etc, special value at 39c

Dress Fabrics

Under the big sky-light. What wonder that the entire town gathers here for its Dress Goods wants. The light is merely an incidental attraction.

A "gathering" of choice stuffs, really remarkable fabrics both in style and quality, all wool, silk and wool, in numerous favorite weaves, actual values to 75c yard; Center counter, main aisle, at 35c

All wool and raw silk Novelty weave mixed Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, 45c

Navy and black Foulard, 46 inches wide; for a skirt or a full suit; you "can't touch it" for the price, 50c

Wide wale diagonal and medium twill navy Storm Serge, 54 inches wide, at 75c

Clay Worsted Diagonal, soft fine finish, and a very excellent material for high class purposes, \$1.50

Pattern Suits, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$20.00 qualities. You know what Novelty Suits are here. They are up to the highest Standard. Choice at \$9.50

Silks

The advantage of having a stock freshened almost daily is manifest in this marvellous department.

We are right in touch with the newest and best things as they appear from day to day.

Taffeta Silks for waists, a lot of 50 odd pieces, plaids and checks of the latest and best combinations, 50c

Imported Habutai Wash Silks, best grades and patterns not procurable in the lower grades, 45c

Wash Silks, stripes and checks, a hundred pieces, assorted styles, offered at 25c

Figured, checked and striped Swiss Taffetas, the kind that have stability and style, more than 100 styles at 75c

Taffeta Plisse, the novelty of the silk season, ideal color effects, price \$1.50

Black Silks

For Skirts and Costumes.

An unrivaled assortment.

Peau De Soie, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Satin Duchesse, 75c, \$1.00 to \$2.00

Rustle Taffetas, 75c to \$1.00

With such goods, such prices, is it any wonder this section of our store

is so continually crowded?

Nainsook and Jaconet wide margin Embroideries, English open work patterns, and every piece of new design.

Widths up to 7 inches, and values to 25c yard. They are bound to make a furore on Special Bargain Counter at 10c

Butter Laces, Cream Laces, White Laces, Black Laces, some silk, some cotton—you've paid 50c for just such many, many times. See them literally fly this week at 10c Yard

Now for the best of all—very fine Jaconet and Swiss Embroideries, from the biggest purchase ever brought to Atlanta. Goods up to 12 inches wide, and values that would be considered good at 50c;

They go at 15c

DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON,

50 Pieces High class Taffeta Plisse Silks, Figured Jacquard Silks, Brocaded Taffetas, etc., \$1.50 to \$2.00 grades, on Special Counter at \$1.00 Yard

Soda Water

Ice Cream, Phosphates, and all the favorite fountain drinks served at our fountain, center of main floor.

Silk Mitts

Made by Kayser of silk glove fame Undoubtedly the best Mitts sold anywhere for equal prices. Opera lengths, opera colors, extra sizes in black, a good line of colors, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c Pair

Ribbons

Still several thousand yards more, all silk ribbons, almost any shade you could wish for, width up to No. 9, 5c Yard

Infants' Wear

Is now a feature of our business. Our lines must be right, else the department's steady growth would not have been possible.

Infants' and Children's cambric Short Dresses, puff sleeves, tucked yoke, and embroidery trimmed neck and sleeves, Each 50c

Children's Muslin Drawers, hand made throughout, excellent work and Fruit of the Loom domestic, 15c, 20c and 25c Pair

Ladies' Waists

That lot of Ladies' lawn and percale Waists at 75c each is such a good item that we want everybody to know about it.

Stylishly made, full sleeves, yoke back, and full fronts, roll collars and long cuffs, a charming line of patterns, 75c Each

Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's white hemstitched all linen Handkerchiefs, full size and 3 width hems, far and away the best article ever sold under 25c.

Special price 15c each

MEN'S . . .

Furnishing Goods.

Men's Bajbriggan Shirts and Drawers, pearl buttons and satin faced, all sizes, each, 25c

Ten's Dark Tan Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, pearl buttons and French neck, all sizes, each, 25c

Men's pure white India gauze Undershirts, special value, each, 15c

Men's brown and bleached Pepper Drill Drawers, stockinet and tape bottom, all waist sizes, each, 25c

Men's Checked Muslin Undershirts and Drawers, and Pepperill Mills Jeans Drawers, stockinet and tape bottom, double front and back, all waist and inseam sizes, each, 25c

The Carpet Store.

Our big second floor department offers this week substantial evidence of its ability—its supremacy. Thanks to the new tariff on wool, we can now sell you a wool Brussels at 50c yard. A jute one formerly cost as much.

Special grade of Ingrain Carpets. Last year they were 50c:

To-day 25c

Impossible not to please you, So great is the variety, so reasonable the price.

We start them, per roll of 40 yards, at

\$3.90 Roll

Seasonable—almost necessary to Reasonable comfort—those bamboo porch awnings. Big size, painted in tasty oriental designs, \$3.00 Each

The Drapery Section of this interesting floor names but an item, simply an indication, of the numberless good things, all the way up the scale.

Lace Curtains, Brussels design—in fact a fine clear imitation Brussels—Heavy flowered border, wide enough and long enough for the average big window. Special price,

60c the Pair

Corsets

The South's greatest Corset Department. Models to fit any figure that exists.

Special C. P. French Corset, the most comfortable, most graceful and best wearing Corset ever sold under \$3.50, Introductory Price \$1.75

Summer Corsets, R. & G., and Thompson's Glove Fitting \$1.00

Our own special Summer corset, long waist and strong material, 50c

Ferris and Double V Waists for Ladies and Children.

Muslin Gowns

Empire style like cut and a dozen other styles. Kinds to suit anybody, all made with high full sleeves, cut full length and width and trimmed with cluster tucks, embroidery and lace. Values up to \$1.50. Choice 98c



Shoes and Slippers.

VERY SPECIAL—Misses' tan and black kid Oxfords, heel and spring heel, also patent leather tipped, sizes 12 to 2, for 50c pair



\$3.00 Pair

Men's Low Cut Oxford Ties, Value \$2.00, sizes 5 to 10,

Price \$1.50

We are Southern agents for Clark, Colmar & Co.'s Fine Footwear for Ladies. They fit better, wear longest and are most comfortable. We will cheerfully give another pair if you are not perfectly pleased

\$2.00 Pair.

The lines at \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, are, we believe, the best in the world for the money.

GRAND SPRING CLEARING OUT SALE OF HARD WOOD MANTELS, TILES, GRATES, ETC!

Our entire stock of Hard Wood Mantels to be closed out regardless of cost. For next thirty days or until sold, we will sell \$16.00 Mantels at \$12.00; \$20.00 Mantels at \$15.00; \$25.00 Mantels at \$20.00, and others in same proportion. These goods must go. We need the room and you can save 20 to 25 per cent by getting them now.

We are overstocked on

Ice Cream Freezers,

and are selling
• 2 quart Freezers for \$1.00.
3 quart Freezers for \$1.35.
4 quart Freezers for \$1.65.

Water Coolers

from \$1.00 up.

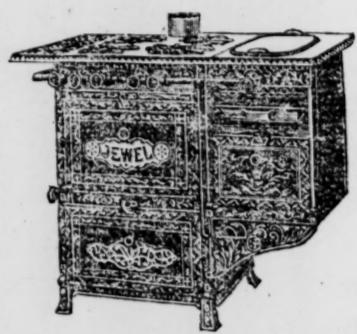
See our

Stone Filters.

No need to drink impure water when you can buy a Filter for \$3.50. Get our prices on

Ice Boxes and Refrigerators

Now is the Time You Need a Gas Stove.



They are cleaner. No dirt. No ashes to take up. No coal to bring in. All you have to do is strike a match and the stove does the rest.

In buying a Gas Stove be sure and get one that you can bake, broil and roast in at the same time.

We have secured the agency of the

JEWEL GAS STOVES AND RANGES,

which we guarantee to use 25 per cent less gas than any other. Our prices are no higher than the common stoves on the market. It is the only Gas Range on the market that will heat a large boiler for two or more bath rooms.

Call and see it. No trouble to show them.

**Rubber Hose,
Hose Reels, Etc.**

10,000 feet of 3-ply Rubber Hose at 7c a foot.

Hose Reels.

Yard Hydrants.

Yard Sprinklers.

Lawn Sprinklers.

A Force Pumps for washing windows, carriages, spraying trees or flowers. Throws a solid stream 50 feet, only \$1.50.

We are Sole Agents for the
RELIABLE GASOLINE STOVES

—AND—

RANGES.

The best made. From \$3.00 up.

See our famous

Kerosene Oil Range.

You can do the cooking on it for a large family at a cost of 1½ cents an hour.

\$100 Challenge.

We challenge any of our competitors, the loser to donate \$100 to The Atlanta Charitable Association, the trial to be left to three disinterested parties and decided on Points of Merits:

1st.—That the Hygienic Refrigerator is the best made.

2d.—That it obviates all defects found in the old styles.

3rd.—Is the only Refrigerator made on correct scientific laws of refrigeration.

4th.—Is the only Refrigerator on the market that can be kept absolutely clean.

5th.—That the Hygienic can be reduced 25 degrees in temperature in one-third the time of any other.

6th.—Is the only Refrigerator in which the doors, body and covers are made of a solid non-conductor.

7th.—That the air in the compartments is drier than any other.

8th.—That it will use less ice than any other.

9th.—That it is practically indestructible.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

In brass, silver, gold and copper at factory prices.

We make a specialty of Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Galvanized Iron and Sheet Metal Work. Estimates furnished.

**HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.,
CORNER PEACHTREE AND WALTON STREETS.**

J. C. HENDRIX, AUCTIONEER

Commissioner's Sale of five Twelve-room, Three-story Bricks, on Spring and Cain streets; five Eight-room, Two-story New Frames, on West Peachtree and Powers streets; eight New Seven-room, Two-story Frames, on Spring and Powers streets, and Four Nearly New Seven-room, Two-story Frame Residences on Highland avenue and Dunlap street, at AUCTION ON THE PREMISES BEGINNING ON CORNER SPRING AND POWERS STS., at 10 o'clock a.m., promptly, TUESDAY, MAY 7th, 1895.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY. TERMS EASY.

By virtue of a decree rendered by Fulton Superior Court, in the case of H. T. Inman vs. W. B. Porter, B. H. Porter, J. R. Black, et al., I will sell on the premises, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, May 7th, 1895, the following improved property:

Eight seven-room two-story houses and lots, situated on the southwest corner of Powers and Spring streets, and known as Nos. 36, 38, 42, 46, 48 and 50 Powers street, and Nos. 228 and 232 Spring street.

Eight seven-room two-story houses and lots, situated on the northwest corner of Peachtree and Powers street, and known as Nos. 56 and 58 and West Peachtree street, and Nos. 9 and 11 Powers street.

I will then proceed to the northeast corner of Spring and Cain streets, where I will sell five twelve-room three-story brick

tenement houses and lots, known as Nos. 114, 132, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Spring street.

I will then proceed to the southeast corner of Highland avenue and Dunlap street, where I will sell four seven-room two-story houses and lots, known as Nos. 42, 45, 47 and 49 Highland avenue, and No. 42 Dunlap street.

The above houses and lots will be sold to the highest bidder, upon the following terms: One-third cash, balance in one or two years, with interest at eight per cent, per annum.

Bids on any or all of said property will be entertained before the sale.

For plats and further information call on me at 17½ South Broad street.

W. D. ELLIS, Jr., Commissioner.

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NOT A MAGIC POWER

Dr. W. L. Jones Writes of Trilby and Svengali's Hypnotic Influence.

CONSENT OF THE SUBJECT NECESSARY

Susceptibility Depends on Some Peculiarities of the Nervous Organization. Meesmer and His Method.

An appreciative reader of "Trilby" reflects in The Constitution of April 7th has requested a discussion of hypnotism which is interwoven in the substance of "Trilby." The subject is difficult of treatment within the limits of a newspaper article, and it is feared that brevity would be had only at expense of perspicuity and clearness.

The first point to be specially noted is, that many of the phenomena presented by hypnotized persons are not peculiar to that condition, but are exhibited by persons not hypnotized, both in normal and abnormal conditions of their nervous systems. These parallel phenomena may be grouped into:

First, those presented by persons in whom there is partial suspension of will power over thought and action as—(a) in reverie, abstraction, or absent-mindedness; (b) in intoxication from alcoholic liquors, opiates, etc.; (c) in some forms of insanity.

Second, those presented by persons in whom there is complete suspension of will power over thought as—(a) in delirium; (b) in dreams; (c) in somnambulism.

Reverie is exhibited in persons of poetical temperament, abstraction by those accustomed to close, logical reasoning. A poet, sitting before a fire, at times, and exercise no control over his thoughts, which flow freely and at random, as the changing thoughts and emotions present new images and suggestions. He does not entirely lose consciousness, but his thoughts are not orderly and consecutive; he is awake and yet a dreamer.

The absent-minded man has one thought which dominates his mind, is awake to external impressions, but they excite no consciousness of their perception. If walking along a pathway he avoids obstructions without consciously perceiving them.

One in a state of reverie is dominated by suggestions from without; one in a state of abstraction by some leading thought from within. In neither does the will control or direct the mind.

Intoxication is too familiar to require discussion. But attention is called to the fact that whilst the thoughts of one intoxicated may be very rapid and varied, those of the inebriate; they show more or less absence of will power to govern and harmonize them.

The same loss of will power and subordination to emotion which characterizes drunkenness marks the insane, the abnormal condition in the latter being permanent and insidious. The drunkard is temporarily insane; the maniac is permanently so.

Closely allied to intoxication and of similar origin (poison in the blood) is delirium, marked by incoherent thoughts that flow rapidly but disconnectedly, uncontrolled by the will, and are excited mainly by former thoughts recorded in the brain, though sometimes influenced by external suggestions.

In dreams thoughts may flow in natural, orderly sequence, but more often they are contradictory and unnatural and entirely uncontrolled by the will, excited chiefly by profound thoughts recorded in the brain, and, as such, as may have passed out of conscious memory, sometimes by sounds or other external impressions. Some dreamers talk aloud and incoherently; others respond properly to what is said to them. The mind is active, but the will has no control over it whatever.

A dreamer may give intimation of character of dream by changing expressions of face or by movement of limbs. When he acts out his dream, he becomes a somnambulist. Some dominant thought then possesses his mind and he proceeds to put it in action, not having control over his muscles or the ability to control over what is in his mind to do. There is, however, the same absence of control over thoughts as in an ordinary dreamer and complete subordination to the dominant idea, which for the time controls him. He is susceptible to external impressions only when they harmonize with the dominant idea in his mind. Some can hear, but not see or feel; some can feel but not see or hear. What physiologist term "muscular sense" is very active. When one is awake this sense and sight combine to regulate his movements, but they may antagonize each other. Thus one can walk steadily on a narrow plank upon or near ground, but not on one over a stream or chasm, because the eye suggests danger. In the absence of vision somnambulist can walk successfully on ledges and other difficult places. Wonderful performances have also been performed, such as writing out difficult legal opinions, working out complicated problems, etc., of which the party is entirely unconscious at the time, and which he does not remember when he awakes.

Now notice that in the cases described there are three things especially characteristic. In all there is absence of will power over thoughts, partial or complete; response to external impressions (suggestion) in all; domination by some thought, in the somnambulist the absent minded and the maniacal. We shall see hereafter these three are characteristic features of persons in the hypnotic state.

Hypnotism is a term applied to states or conditions similar to those described above, but produced artificially. Various names have been given to the agencies inducing the same effect—suggestion, mesmerism, etc., by practical the same agency. Also, there are two states or conditions only that deserve to be considered separately and these pass into each other by insensible gradations.

The first is that in which the "subject" is awake, with all the senses active, but has all power very nearly suspended. The second is a condition of induced sleep, almost identical with the first, in which the brain is highly and peculiarly receptive of impressions from the outer world; the person is unconscious but responsive to suggestions, is simply an automaton played on by the "operator." Will power is entirely suspended as well as consciousness, and the "subject" usually has no recollection afterward of what has happened.

In the hypnotized state in which the "subject" is awake, he remembers afterward all that occurred; his will power is weak, and he becomes unresponsive and dominated by any thoughts induced by the "operator." Once a thought takes possession of him he cannot dismiss it and take up another, until another is suggested by the "operator," because his will does not remain long enough to do so. His mind seems to be entirely dormant until another suggestion, and is completely under external control. Like a somnambulist he acts out the dominant thought in his mind by the "operator," but unlike him has all his senses active and can remember what has happened. But he has no power of judging whether he thought in his mind harmonizes with existing facts, and through suggestions he can be made to do strange and ridiculous things. If he is told he cannot rise from his seat he fails to do so after frantic efforts. Tell him a glass of water is coffee or wine, and he smacks his lips after drinking it.

In the fully hypnotized state the "subject" is not awake, but is in a kind of sleep resembling that of a somnambulist, but his will-power is entirely gone. His mind appears to be in a blank until some idea is put in it by a suggestion, and the "operator" and when this is done his attention is wholly absorbed by it, and it completely dominates him. This individual, quite so-

tent to the one idea in his mind is a marked characteristic of the hypnotized. When excited by some suggestion, he seems to be in a profound sleep. His eyes are usually closed, though he can sometimes open them widely. His subject to the suggestions of the "operator" is complete, and he can be made to do all that partially hypnotized "subjects" can do, and do much more wonderful, such as feats of strength, of which he is entirely incapable in his natural condition.

From what has been said, it will be seen that the hypnotized states quite resemble several natural states that are due to certain conditions of the nervous system. The natural inference would seem to be that the artificial hypnotized states are likewise due to similar conditions of the nervous system. Before discussing this point, however, let us consider the agencies by which these artificial states are induced.

Designing persons have endeavored to invest the subject with mystery, and claimed special and unique powers, Meesmer held that a kind of magnetism must have existed in all persons, and that he had a secret power of exciting it. Hence, the term "animal magnetism." Others made the "subject" look at a little disc of zinc and copper, claiming that electricity had a power of exciting it. Hence, the term "electro-biology." But careful and repeated examinations by eminent scientists have shown that practically the same methods and agencies are employed by all "operators." They consist in making a continuous, monotonous impression of some kind upon the "subject" as by fixing his gaze upon some bright object, and keeping it steadily for from one to two minutes, the longer periods for "subjects" treated the first time; for repetition of treatment increases the facility of hypnotism.

Imaginative persons and sound sleepers are the easiest to hypnotize. Producing the lighter or artificial hypnotic states, the following is one of the most approved methods of procedure: The "subject" seated comfortably, with back to the light, is directed to look steadily at the eyes of the "operator" and think of nothing but the story to be told. The "operator" is distinct but monotonous.

"Your eyelids are getting heavy, very heavy; your eyes are red and swollen. You are getting sleep, very sleep. Now you are nearly asleep. Your eyelids are shut; you cannot open them because you are so sleepy. You are as heavy as you will, you cannot open them." He utters "subject" closely, and adapts his word to successive manifestations of sleepiness. The above is the method adopted by Bernheim, a noted hypnotist of Nancy, in France.

To induce profound hypnotism, the following is adopted: "Subject" is made to look steadily at some bright object, a polished glass or bright piece of metal. It is held a little above level of eyes and a little nearer to them than the limit of distinct vision, so that the muscles for raising the eyelids, those for adjusting the eye to the distance, and those for the eyelids are fatigued after repeated hypnotizing. The final scene, in which Trilby is hypnotized by pictures of Somnambulism, may be true to nature. If he had been a singer he would have been in accordance with the best authority that a singer, and so far as investigations have gone there is no reason to believe in any such power. The power is, however, in the best authority that a factory girl, who could not speak her own language grammatically, when the hypnotist was following Jenny Lind's song in different languages so instantaneously and correctly that it was difficult to distinguish the two voices. 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JUNE, 1894.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
+	+	+	+	+	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
+	+					

Men's Shoes.

Frank Herman's first quality French Calf, Lace and Congress, all \$6.00 lines. Clearing price..... \$4.00
 All our \$5.50 lines of Patent Leather Shoes, all styles of toes, all the latest shapes, Lace and Congress. Clearing price..... \$3.75
 Our \$4.00 lines of French Calf, hand sewed Shoes, wide or narrow toes, Lace and Congress. Clearing price..... \$2.98

JULY, 1894.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	+	+	+	+
+	+					

All our \$4.00 lines of Russia Calf Shoes, the very latest styles of toes, Lace and Congress. Clearing price..... \$2.98
 300 pairs Men's Calf Goodyear welt Shoes, our regular \$3.00 lines. Clearing price..... \$2.50
 200 pairs Men's Porpoise Calf Shoes, all styles and sizes, Lace and Congress, regular price \$2.50. Clearing price..... \$1.98

AUGUST, 1894.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
+	+	+	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	+
+						

500 pairs Men's Satin Calf Shoes, Lace and Congress, made to sell for \$2.00. Clearing price..... \$1.48
 100 pairs Men's Buff Shoes, Lace and Congress, medium or wide toes, regular \$1.50. Clearing price..... \$1.25
 400 pairs Men's "Guaranteed Solid Leather" Shoes, Lace and Congress; a sample lot. Clearing price..... 98c

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
+	+	+	+	+	+	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	+					

Men's Oxfords.

Men's Vici Kid Prince Alberts, French toe; have never been sold less than \$2.50. Clearing price..... \$1.98
 100 pairs Men's Vici Kid Oxfords, regular \$2.50 lines, medium or wide toes. Clearing price..... \$1.98
 300 pairs Men's hand-sewed Dongora Oxfords; manufacturer's price \$1.75. Clearing price..... \$1.48
 80 pairs Men's sample lot of Oxfords, sizes somewhat broken, real value \$2.00. Clearing price..... \$1.25
 Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, plain toe, regular \$1.50 line. Clearing price..... \$1.25
 Choice of Men's regular \$1 Tan Tennis Oxfords, sizes 6 to 10. Clearing price..... 48c

OCTOBER, 1894.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
+	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	+	+	+
+						

GRAND ANNIVERSARY SALE!

365 DAYS Of faultless Merchantising—12 months since we made our advent—and 12 months ago we opened our Mammoth Emporium to the delight of wage-workers, 365 days—barring Sundays—have we put out our strongest efforts in behalf of Popular Price Merchandising. Our success, as all are aware, has been phenomenal. Bigger and bigger grew the Globe until it became a household word to the Atlanta people. Every day we found a new bargain for you, and the free use of printer's ink told the facts and the usual large crowds receive their quota of bargains. We again repeat what we said when we placed our first advertisement. We've come to stay. 12 months find us in the heart of Spring. To celebrate our first anniversary we know of no better way than by offering you prices that will do their own talking.

--1894--

MAY, 1894.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
+	+	1	2	3	4	5
6		8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	+	+
+	+					



For \$5.00 choice of 500 Men's Suits, in Black and Blue Cheviots, Brown and Gray Cassimere and Scotch Mixtures, handsome, well made garments made to sell at \$10.00.



For \$7.50 choice of 500 Men's Suits, in round or square cut Sacks and Frocks, fine Clay Worsted, Cassimere, Cheviots and Imported Scotch Tweeds, and hundreds of handsome light shades of Cheviots and Cassimere that are so stylish and popular. Never sold for less than \$12 to \$15.



Takes choice of 1,000 Men's Suits of choicest Imported Clay Worsted, Cassimere, Vicunas, Unfinished Worsted, Scotch Tweeds, black, blue and fancy Cheviots, made in Sacks and Cutaway, perfectly trimmed and tailored, and fully equal to the suit your tailor charges \$30 for. It's the kind of suit for which you ought to pay \$18.

SOME FINE FIGURING.



It has taken some shrewd financiering to put such Suits as are in our \$12 grade on our counters at that price. \$18 is nearer their worth. In the making we have been just as particular as if they were the finest. The fabric is the best we ever made up at \$12. There's a variety most as large as at \$15.



Children's Hats.

Atlanta has never had a complete stock of boys' and children's hats. A few dozen of most any sort has heretofore been considered sufficient, but ours is a new department, and like everything else we sell, it is a complete line. All the staple styles, all the novelties; many of them original and exclusive designs. Derby, Fedoras, Round Hats, Turbans, Sailor and Yachting Caps, Eton Caps. New and novel shapes in Straw and Cloth Hats, all at lowest possible prices consistent with reliability.

10c, 25c, 38c, 48c
Some higher.

BOYS' SUITS . . .

Boys' Cassimere Suits and Fancy Mixtures, Fauntleroy styles, sizes 3 to 8 years. Never sold less than \$2.50; Our price..... \$1.48
 Boys' all wool Cassimere Suits for school wear, sizes 4 to 15 years, double and single breasted, guaranteed as good as any suit retailed at \$3.00. Our price..... \$1.98
 Boys' Jersey Suits for little fellows, 2 to 8 years, all wool, all shades; worth \$4.00; special at..... \$2.48
 Boys' finest Cassimere and Mixed Suits, for school or general wear, equal to any sold at \$6.00, made up double and single breasted, sizes 4 to 15 years. Price..... \$3.98
 A handsome line of Blouse Waists, size 3 to 8, all styles and colors, at..... 48c-75c
 Boys' Shirt Waists, 4 to 14, at..... 10c-48c
 Children's Caps at..... 10c-25c
 Children's Straw Hats and Sailors, for boy or girl, at worth double..... 25c-48c

Big Value in Pants.

We bought on Friday last 300 pairs of pants from one of the best manufacturers in New York. We paid a very high price for a cash consideration, in weight and pattern they're ready to put right on and they're fit equal to any pants made by Worth & Son. \$15 of your money; \$2 for your choice. That's less than the wholesale price.

Men's Underwear.

Men's fine Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, pearl buttons, nicely made and finished; worth 50c, at..... 25c Each

Men's extra fine English Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; worth \$1, at..... 48c Each

Men's Neckwear.

Men's fine Silk Tucks and Four-in-Hand Scarfs, in a Variety of new spring colorings; worth at least 50c, for..... 25c

1895.						
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Ladies' & Misses' Sandals

Choice of any \$1.25 lines of Misses' patent leather Sandals, sizes 11-12 to 2. Closing price..... 98c

Choice of any \$1.25 lines of Misses' tan or black Sandals, pretty buckles. Closing price..... 98c

200 pairs Misses' Dongola Sandals, sizes 12 to 2, real value \$1. Closing price..... 75c

One hundred pairs of Misses' tan or black Oxfords, manufacturer's cost \$1.00. Closing price..... 69c

Two hundred pairs sample Oxfords, sizes 6 to 10, black or tan, first cost \$1.00. Closing price..... 48c

Fifty pairs Infants' Strap Sandals, actual value 50c. Closing price..... 25c

OUR GRAND ANNIVERSARY SALE WEEK

Every day is a Bargain Day in the People's Popular Shopping Place, but beginning Monday we put forth special efforts to interest the wage workers of our city--the men whose toil has taught them the value of a dollar and whose plain duty to themselves and their families is to make their money go as far as possible. We ask no man to buy a dollar's worth here who feels he can do better elsewhere, but we DO ASK all men to investigate the broad claim we make, and the truth or falsity on which we stand or fall, and that is that we give better values for a given amount in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods and Shoes for Men, Women and Children than any competing concern in the south. Our stock is larger and more varied, our styles higher, our prices lower and our methods more modern, more liberal, more up-to-date, and in consequence our business is greater and growing all the time. . . .



HERE IS WHAT WE OFFER YOU:

Men's and Children's Suits.

250 Men's Black Cheviot Suits, good \$5.00 value,
Anniversary week price \$2.98

250 Men's fine black Cheviot Suits, good \$8.00 value,
Anniversary week price \$3.98

250 pairs Men's good Working Pants, extra good
\$1.00 value,
Anniversary week price 50c

125 Children's Suits, age 4 to 18, regular \$1.00 value,
Anniversary week price 38c Suit

50 dozen Children's Knee Pants, 4 to 18, good 25c
value,
Anniversary Week's Startling Price 5c Pair

Furnishings . . .

62 dozen Men's Neglige Shirts, laundered, great
50c value.

Anniversary week price 25c

50 dozen Men's Balbriggan Undershirts, good 25c
value.

Anniversary week price 15c

69 dozen Men's imitation Guyot Suspenders, good
25c value.

Anniversary week price 10c

Men's checked and striped "Hustling" and Outing
Shirts, all good 50c value.

Anniversary week price 20c

18 cases child's fancy Caps, splendid 25c value,

Anniversary week price 10c

61 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, all 50c goods,

Anniversary week price 25c

20 dozen Windsor Ties, the 25c kind,

Anniversary week price 10c.

3 cases Men's and Boy's Sweaters, white or colored,

the 50c kind,

Anniversary week price 25c

5 cases Men's fine black Hose, always sold for 15c
pair,

Anniversary week price 9c; 3 pair 25c

Shoes.

Four hundred pairs Men's "Guaranteed Solid
Leather" Working Shoe, lace and congress, manu-
facturers' price, \$1.50.

Anniversary week price 98c

Three hundred pairs Ladies' Button Boots, common
sense or opera toe, a serviceable one, manu-
facturers' price, \$1.50.

Anniversary week price 98c

One hundred and eighty pairs Ladies' Cloth or Kid
top Oxfords, square or opera toes, manu-
facturers' price, \$1.50.

Anniversary week price 98c

Two hundred pairs Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords,
sizes somewhat broken, manufacturers' price,
\$1.25.

Anniversary week price 75c

Four hundred pairs Misses' Patent Leather Sandals
pretty buckles, sizes 11 1-2 to 2, manufacturers'
price, \$1.50.

Anniversary week price 98c

Six hundred pairs Misses' black or tan Oxfords,
sizes 12 to 2, manufacturers' price, \$1.25.

Anniversary week price 69c

Five hundred pairs Men's tan Tennis Oxfords, sizes
6 to 10, manufacturers' price, \$1.

Anniversary week price 48c

Four hundred and sixty pairs Infants' tan soft soles,
Button, sizes 2 to 5, manufacturers' price, 50c,

Anniversary week price 25c

Mail Orders

This special branch of
our business has necessi-
tated an extra corps of
salesmen. Parties re-
siding outside of Atlanta
receive the same atten-
tion as if they were here
in person. We give this
department our very best
attention, and if you de-
sire to order of us rest
assured we see that you
get the best possible
worth for the amount
sent us. Write for what
you want and we will
see that you get it
promptly.

Samples of Suits and
Pants and price list of
Shoes sent to any ad-
dress.



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CHAPTER VIII.

The Grave in the Wilderness.

But on the morrow I, who desired to see the ways of the Compellers, learned a lesson that ended my scholarship days with them. James Johnstone seemed somewhat moved by the matter of the bairns, but with the morning light he had again hardened his heart, and was as hard, more bitterly than before. For he was now as the king would hold him answerable for the behavior and repute of his people, he was more than ordinarily severe. This he did, being a runnagat from the whole-some parts of the covenant, and, therefore, more bitter against all who remained of that way.

He drove into the yards of farm towns, razing like a tiger of the Indies, calling on the name of the good man of the house and upon other suspected persons. And if they did not run out to him at the first cry he would strike them on the face with the basket hilt of his shable till the blood



"WHEN SHE SAW US THE WOODEN BOWL FELL FROM HER HANDS."

gushed out. It was a sick and sorry thing to see, and I think his majesty's troopers were ashamed, all saving the Johnstone's own following, who laughed as at rare sport.

But I come now to tell what I saw with my own eyes of the famous notoriety of Andrew Herries which was the cause of my cousin's sorrow, leaving their company and riding with me and Hugh Kerr all the way to Edinburgh. As, indeed, you shall presently hear. And the manner of its happening was as follows: We were riding full slowly along the edge of a boggy loch in the parish of Huntly, and a gey loch in the neighborhood. We had no success in our sport, and Westerhall was a wild man. He ran about crying, "Blood and wounds!" which was a favorite oath of his and telling what he would do to those who did not stand by him in his quarrel with rebels or rebels' children on their estates. This was, indeed, the cause of so many of the lairds, who at first were all on the side of the covenant, turning out malignant and persecutors. And more so in the shire of Dumfries than in Galloway, where the murs are broader, the hills not so long and the streams deeper than to drive a cart.

At a sudden, as we went along the edge of a morass, we came to something that stayed us. It was, as I say, in Huntly parish, a very pleasant place, where there is the crying of many muifowl, and the tinkle of running water everywhere. At once a dead hand held out its arm and clutched around. It was the signal that he had found something worthy of note. We all rode thither—I, for one, praying that it might not be a poor wanderer too exhausted to run from before the face of the troopers wide-spreading advance. However, it was but a new-made wight in the wilderness, half dead, and most pitifully covered with green, fresh cut turves in order to give it the look of the surrounding moors. It had very evidently been made during the darkness of the night, and it might have passed without notice then, but now, in the broad, equal glare of moonlight, it lay confessed for what it was—a poor wandering hillman's grave in the earth.

"Who made this?" cried Westerhall. "Burn me on the dell's brander, but I find him out!"

"Hoot!" said Claverhouse, who was not sharp set that day, perhaps having had enough of Westerhall's dealing with the Johnstone's yesterday. "Come away, Johnstone; 'tis but another of your Eskdale saints. Ye have no lack of them on your properties, as the king will no doubt remember. What signifies a whig, Johnstone, the less?"

"The laird, uttered by the insolent mouth of Claverhouse, made Westerhall neither to hold nor bind. The fear of mullet and fine role like him like the bag of dreams.

"Truth of God!" cried he, for he was a wild and blasphemous man, very ready in his words: "I'd so to make, and never also if I could, the member that gied the order to strip him in. 'Tis burn the bed to lay in, bring doon the rafter and roof-tree that sheltered him, ay, though it be the bonny house of St. Johnstone itself, an' lay the harbore o' the dead whig—could I the clay, gin it were the mither that

bore me! Dell reestle me gin I keep not this vow."

Now, the most of the men there were upon occasion bound swineys, making lessons to the freebooters, and to the Johnstones they were as children, for being a runnagat, covenanter, and not accustomed in his youth to swear, he had been at the pains to learn the habit with care, thinking it a necessary accomplishment and ornament to such as did the king's business, especially to a captain of the horse. Which, indeed, it hath ever been held, but in moderation and discretion. Westerhall had neither, being the son of a priest.

"Fetch the whig dog up," he commanded.

The men hesitated, for it was a job not at all to their stomachs, as well it might be that hot day, with the fiero sun upon them over."

"Fut, man," said Clavers, "let him lie. What more can you do but smell him? Is he not where you and I would gladly see all his clan? Let the whig be, I say."

"I shall find out who sheltered him on my land, Hawk him up!" cried Westerhall; for Andrew Graham's words, "So to the laird o' the hill," had opened up the bold and shallow grave, and came on me wrapped in a new plaid, with winding sheet of pure linen underneath. These were all stained and soaked with the black brew of the moss, for the man had been buried, as was usual at that time, hastily and without a coffin. But the sleuth hound instinct of the Johnstone held good. "Annandale for the maut, Nithsdale for the market, and Galloway for the fecht," is ever a true proverb.

"Let me see what's aucht the sheet," he said.

So, with that, Westerhall unwound the corner and held it up to the light.

"Isobel Allison!" he exclaimed, holding the fine linen up to the light and reading the name inwoven, as the custom was, in a little silk or proviling. "The widow Herries, the vera woman—an' dann's sister to the whig preacher—samt among the hill folk. Weel ken I the kind o' her. To the hill, lads, and we'll burn the randy oot, even as I said, I'll learn the Hutton folk to play w' the beards o' St. Johnstone."

"Weel ken the widow Herries," said the old Annandale man, and sat still as to what followed. Then louder he cried, "Mistress, are ye within?" as the custom of the country is.

He mounted Westerhall took the poor, pitiful body, and with his foot tumbled it into a moss hole.

"I'll show them what it is to streek dead wife, like a hooly man, and row them dandies in seventeen hundred lines on my lands!" cried Westerhall.

And, indeed, it seemed a strange and marv'elous providence to me that Isobel Allison, when she wove in that name, with many hopes and prayers, the blood of her body flushing her cheeks with a maiden's shy expectation, should have been weaving in the name of her husband and the weaking of her heart.

Now the cot of the Widow Herries was a bonny hit place. So I believe, but of its beauty I will not speak. For I never was back that way again, and what is more, I never mean to be.

We came to the gavel end of the house, and I stuck it with his sword.

"We'll sune ha' this done!" he said to those who followed. Then louder he cried, "Mistress, are ye within?" as the custom of the country is.

A decent woman with a white widow's cap on her head was scrapping out a dish of hen's meat as we rode to the door. When she saw us the wooden bowl fell from her hands and played clash on the floor.

"Aye, my bonny woman," quoth Westerhall, "this comes o' keeping whigs about your farm toon, Whatnae whig rebel is it ye harbored?" Oot w' bell, Bell Allison! Was it the brother o' that, who cursed spance o' the low country? Doon on your knees an' tell me, else it is your last hour on earth."

The poor woman fell on her knees and clasped her hands.

"Oo, Westerhall," she stammered, "Iu lee till ye. It was but a purr Westland man that we kenned not the name o'." We fand him' the fields, and for very God's sake brach him to our door and laid him on the bed. He never spak 'ye' or 'thou' till the time he abode in his house-place, and so passed without a word late yesterne."

"Lying whig!" cried Westerhall, "who was it that found him? Whatnae yin o' your rebel sons; chassing over hill and doon after your blackguard brother, was it that brocht him home?"

"Kene whin it was that brocht him?" he said. "There was a wee bit lass that laid him when she was playin' i' the moss w' her brother."

"I ken your wee bit lasses," said Westerhall; "she's a bonny sprig o' that bray plant o' grace, Roger Allison, who's head still yet look blithe on the west port o' Edinburgh, w' yin o' his cantin' thair hands on like daid o't."

The poor woman said no word, but out loud she chattered on about our little lass of yesterday and stood besid her.

"Wha's phadie is this?" again quoth Westerhall, holding up in his hand the plaid in which the dead man had been wrapped, like an excitation to the hill boys to lay hands on this honest woman's head.

"King Charles wull ha' some o' that," said the widow Herries.

"Colonel Graham, didnt you say, 'I am gaun to the king's service'?"

"Aroint thee," he said to Lochinvar, "for a young ruffler and spififer. Wohl, ye are a young ruffler and spififer, but you shall not deimate my troop, or I must put you on irons, for all those bright eyes which the ladies love."

Lochinvar turned on him,

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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

Coughs, Colds,
Sore Throat,
Influenza,
Bronchitis,
Pneumonia,
Asthma.

Used Internally as well as Externally.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water
eases Stomach Troubles, Cold Chills, Malaria, Fevers,
Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Five Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists
RADWAY & CO., New York.

Apply at Southern railway ticket office for special excursion rates to Washington, D. C., May 7th and 8th.

GREENBRIER.

White Sulphur Springs
Opens June 15th.

Under entirely new management and greatest improvements in every department. For pamphlets and further information apply to Mr. J. C. FERGUSON & GLOVER, Proprietors, White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, W. Va. Water for sale by Elkin-Watson Drug Co., April 28-1m.

Special Notice

From May 1st to November 1, 1895, the Pulaski house at Savannah, Ga., will make special rates at \$2 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of room. This hotel is first-class in every respect and its standard will be maintained.

CHARLES F. GRAHAM,
may 1-3m Proprietor.

THE SUMMER RESORT OF THE SOUTH

WARM SPRINGS, GA.

In the Pine mountains of Merriweather county, 1,200 feet above sea level, with the greatest bathing establishment in the country, comprising individual baths, separate swimming pools, 150 feet wide, for ladies and gentlemen, and a magnificent general swimming pool 50 feet wide by 150 feet long, all supplied with pure, clear water from the famous

WARM SPRINGS

which flow 1,400 gallons per minute. Temperature of water 90 degrees. Large new hotel and comfortable cottages. On the Georgia Midland railroad, three hours from Atlanta; one and a half hours from Columbus. Telegraph and telephone connection with Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Opens June 1st. Write for circulars and rates.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER. Administrator's Sale of Fleck Property. I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, May 7th, legal sale day, commencing at 10 a.m., the following two small lots belonging to the estate of Henry P. Fleck, deceased.

Three of the lots are located on Haynes street, one on the west and the other two on the east, convenient and well-built houses on them, and either would make a very delightful home. There are four lots of land located immediately back of the houses on Haynes street. The lots are all large, and the houses well built, and are very desirable for those looking for an investment, as they are located in the best part of town. These lots are elevated and beautifully, and are located very near the exten- tional Alabama street and greatly enhance in value as soon as the improvements on that street are begun.

The Edgewood avenue property, between Jackson and Peachtree, Calhoun, and right in the line of valuable improvements that have been made and contemplated by the East Atlanta Land Company, the future enhancement of this property is assured.

I will also sell one small vacant lot on Fern street, about one-half acre, for \$1,000. I will offer and get a plot of the property and go out and inspect each lot before the day of sale.

Terms of sale one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Bonds for title to be given to purchasers.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall street, may 3 4 5 6 7

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The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short and money saved. Tuition \$100.00 per month. Big demand for graduates. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, 112 Broad, Atlanta, Ga.

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Figure and Landscape Painting
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JAMES P. FIELD,
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If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents
IN PRETTY CHINA
GO TO

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Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration & specialties.

Special rates and quick time to Washington, D. C., and return, May 7th and 8th, via Southern railway, account Southern Baptist convention.

ARP ON SILVER.

Receives a Quantity of Political Literature Every Day
AND HE IS KEPT BUSY READING
Says the Game the Politicians Are Playing
Is Something Like "Bull Pen"
He Played When a Boy.

The post says that "unusual acquaintances with strange bed fellows" are due politics. First thing I know I will be sleeping three in a bed with old republicans. But I won't sleep in the middle. I've told my democratic habits to long to be smothered now under a blanket with Soley on one side and Don Cameron on the other. The winter is too cold to sleep around and waste room, and maybe Mrs. Lease is a silver bug—I don't know. I don't want so many folks using my tooth brush. If everybody is going to make a run on silver, it's a bad sign. I am afraid we can't reform and purify the democratic party taking in so many furriers—so many men who have always been siding around during the orthography of a little office. I like the way that old Uncle Simon Peter Richardson purified his church. He was telling what a glorious revival they had over in South Carolina where he had been preaching. "How man converts did you take in, Uncle Simon?" "My friend, we never took in any one, but we turned seventeen out. Oh, it was a glorious revival."

Well, we are getting a big lot of literature now by every mail, and every bit of it is alike about one thing—it all wants honest dollar. The goldbugs want and so do the silver bugs and the metallic bugs, but how get the people to care for, daily growing weaker, and apathetic? I am not so much interested in any political question as there is now on the subject of silver and gold. It has overshadowed everything else. Even the northern press has stopped abusing us for a little while and there hasn't been a lynching in Georgia for a month or two. The people are too busy studying silver. But we are still plenty of time to get this thing down. It will be two years and more before any change can be made, and so the old ship must rock along on the billows storm or no storm. Everybody is predicting better times and say they feel it in the air; and so maybe by the time another crop is made there will be a change for the better. If there isn't, the republicans who have to work a plan up in 1896 and the silverites will take possession and run the machine. We old-time democrats can afford to go slow and watch and wait. I'm not going to commit myself to any new party just because it has got a silver lining. Democracy is mighty sick, I know, but it is not dead. If a man's wife is sick it doesn't because she is a man's wife, but because she is dead and buried. I'm afraid to mix up too intimately with those republicans anyway. We can't even trust a democrat nowadays, and so we are between Scylla and Charybdis. We boys used to play a game called bull pen. Two boys went behind a tree and jugged and then walked all round the ring with their right hands behind their backs. One of the boys didn't know which one, and so we had to watch both, and the first thing we knew while we had an eye on one, the other fellow plugged us. Just so, we the people are in the pen and don't know who has got the ball. I've been reading a very scholarly pamphlet, written by Colonel Ben Green of the 10th Cavalry, against silver. It alarmed and depressed me more than Cain's book. Colonel Green is now nearly four score years, and this warning is like a farewell address from a patriot to his people. I knew his gifted father, General Duff Green, away back in the fifties—a profound scholar and a statesman. The son who writes this treatise has had good training from his father and should be the best he believes to be true. He is too old to practice deceit. Sincerity is the strongest muniment of age. If Mr. Green's argument is founded on facts, and it seems to be, the money kings have got not only the government by the leg but nations and kingdoms are in their power. They combine to depress us when they wish to buy and to insure us when they wish to sell.

He made eight millions off our government in a few days and we the people have it to pay. New York banks are our dictators. Sir Edmund Burke said, "The treasury is the state," and it is. It is the church, too. Money rules the world. Cotton used to be king just because it commanded a high price. Who can tell when like Rothschild can sit in his office and dictate terms to the United States and make eight millions in a few days. Governments can stand but individuals can't. It is the debtor class in this country who are now between the upper and the nether mill stones. Their property is in the hands of the bank trust companies. They have made eight millions off our government in a few days and we the people have it to pay. New York banks are our dictators. Sir Edmund Burke said, "The treasury is the state," and it is. It is the church, too. Money rules the world. Cotton used to be king just because it commanded a high price. 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